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THE
HISTORY

OF

LINN COUNTY,

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CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of its Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Linn County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

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Historical Department of Iowa.

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PREFACE.

THE historian who delves among the records of the far past, and weaves in continuous thread the story of former generations, for the instruction of ages yet to come, must be governed in the methods of his work by one inviolable rule, which is: the acceptance of such facts, and only such, as have become established, either by written evidence or by undoubted verbal testimony transmitted in consecutive order and bearing on its face the impress of truthfulness, from its consistency with known facts.

The historian who writes of the near past finds, oftentimes, more delicate questions arising for him to decide than does the contemporary of the muddy pages. While the latter has but his own sense of contemporaneity to satisfy, the former has a wider constituency to win over to his mode of thinking. The writer upon ancient events is stimulated to careful research, in the hope of discovering that which will subvert the theories of his collaborators, and vindicate his own claim to literary fame. The man who treats of the early deeds of a generation yet living can have no such ambition. His duty is to tell the tale in a simple manner, leaving to those who shall come after him the more agreeable task of embellishment.

The historian has endeavored to adhere to the rules which should govern all volumes of this class. Rumors have been given only as such; traditions had their appropriate place, and assumptions are treated with lightest strokes. Indisputable facts, based upon definite data and corroborated by the strong testimony of courts of justice, alone stand recorded as facts.

Herein lies the greatest danger: the important absence of the two pages above with individual elation in more than one instance. It is just to our selves that we say: We have been accused by no man, but the Index in the discharge of our duty. If statements made within these pages conflict with historical assertion, let it be remembered by the critic that regarding historical facts, no saying can prevail against a written or all-attested point. We do not expect

to please every subscriber; that would indicate a millennial condition of unity between the writer and the public which has never been attained, even in sacred history. We have tried to give a truthful record of events as the facts have been made known to us.

To those members of the county Press, those numerous Clergymen, Instructors, Pioneers and friends who have so generously aided in the preparation of this work, the heartiest thanks are publicly expressed.

The papers on "*The Geology of Linn County*" and "*The Mound Builders*" are from the pen of Mr. GEORGE W. BETTLESWORTH, of Cedar Rapids, whose familiarity with the topics treated upon is recognized by all who knew him. They form an especially interesting feature of this work, advancing, as they do, several original ideas in relation to the respective subjects.

When the present generation shall have passed into the silent grave, and the historian is no longer able to converse face to face with them, the value of this history will be conceded.

THE PUBLISHERS.

AUGUST, 1878.

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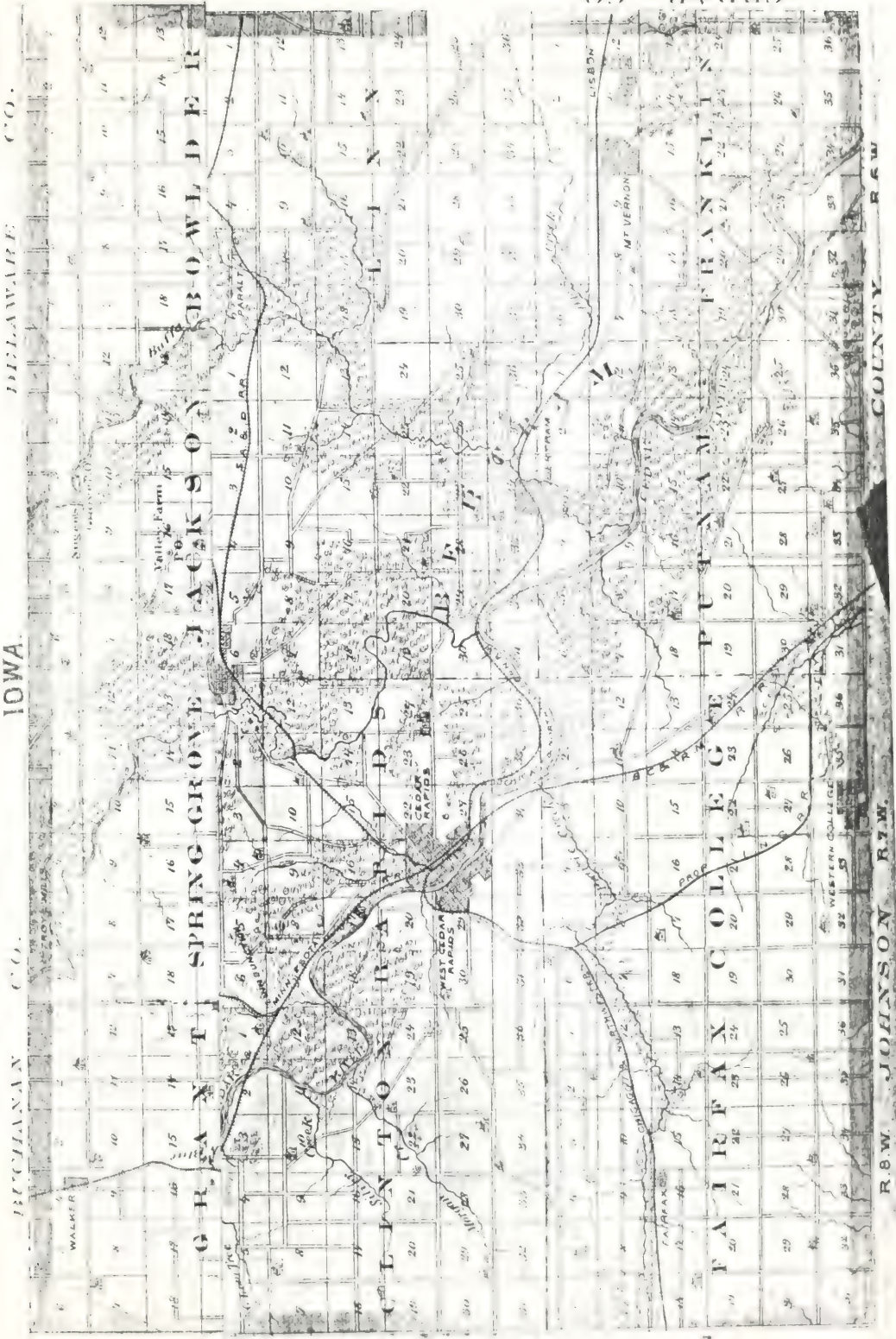
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MAP OF LINCOLN

IOWA

DELAWARE CO.



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COUNTY R.W.

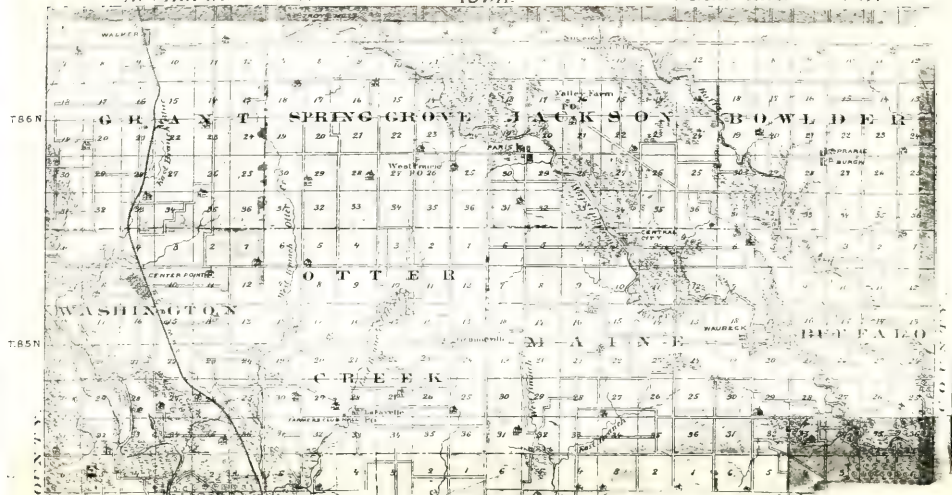
MAP OF LINN CO.

BUCHANAN CO.

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River: but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles: being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

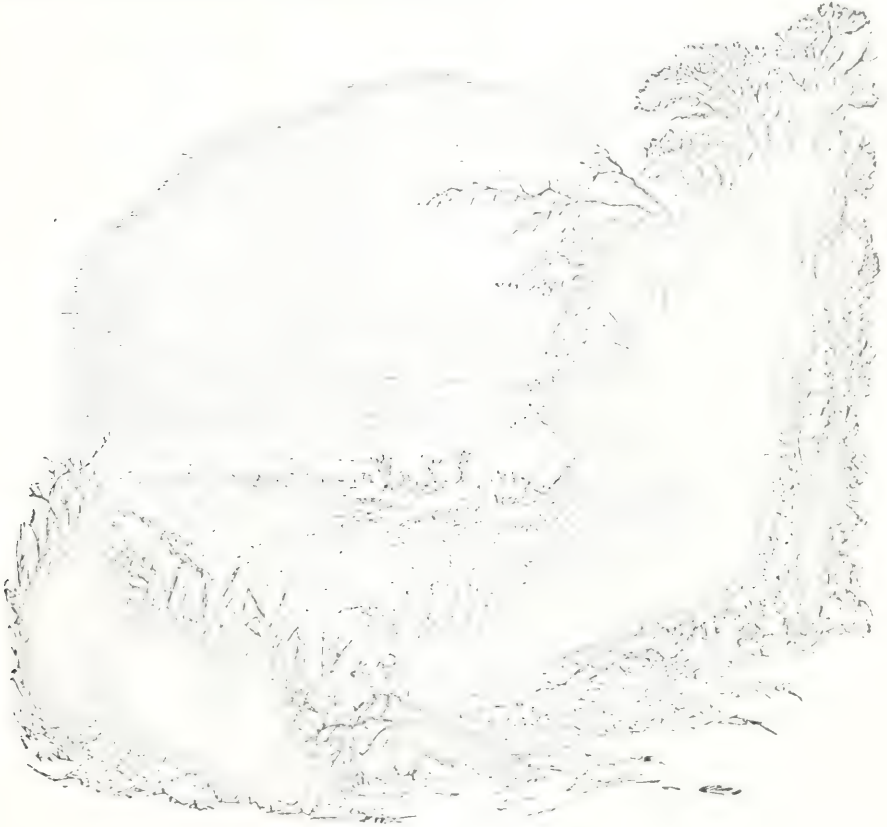


SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean. Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

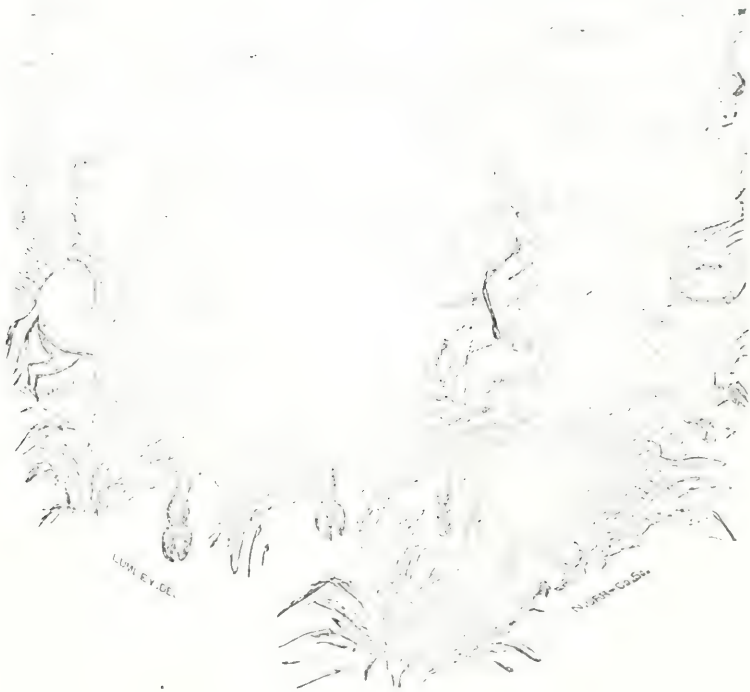
By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, a place where there are many fat beasts. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Creveceur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Creveceur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chipewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here, they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSaile* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To LaSalle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouth of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchie*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

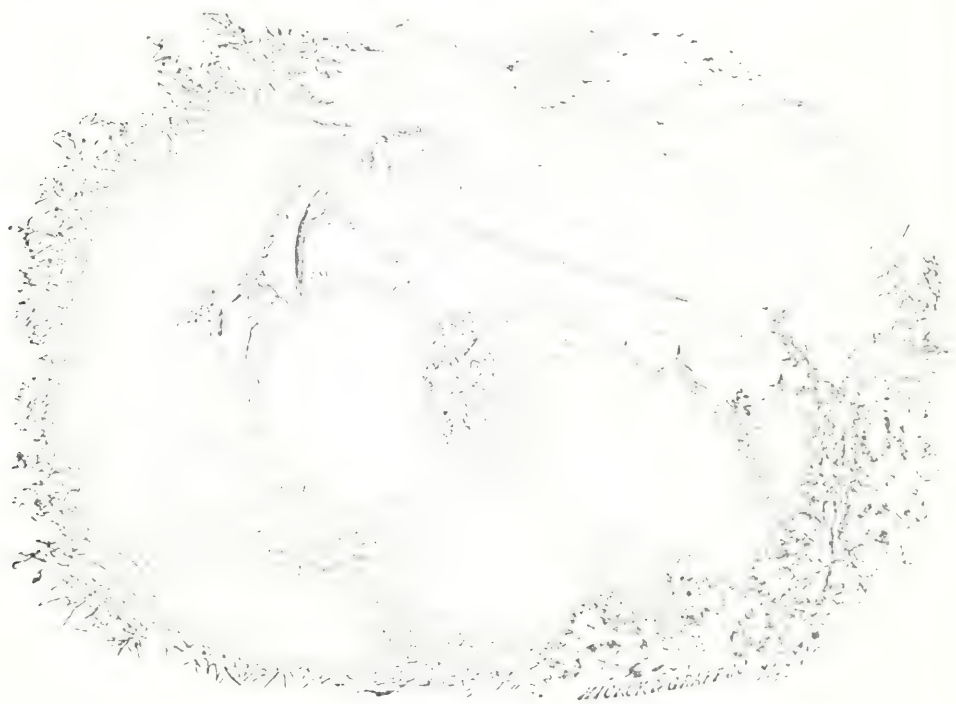
The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marcé, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with: the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanae or Massillimacanae, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

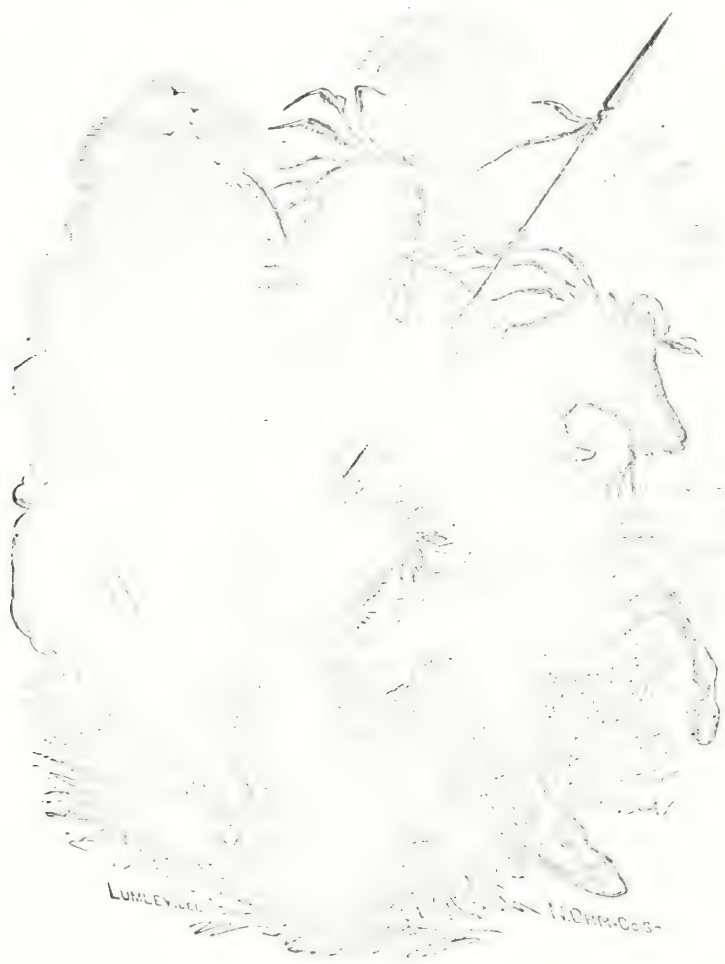
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field. 18256-11

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of *Gardeur de St. Pierre* why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1741, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate. "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Galissoniere, escomander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the commencement of the Grand-cour, thirty-two miles north of July, near the River Ohio, the most beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of this said river, and of its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have possessed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimaene, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha: ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,427,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 250 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Cahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1765 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Galloway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio.

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier. Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at Sta Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

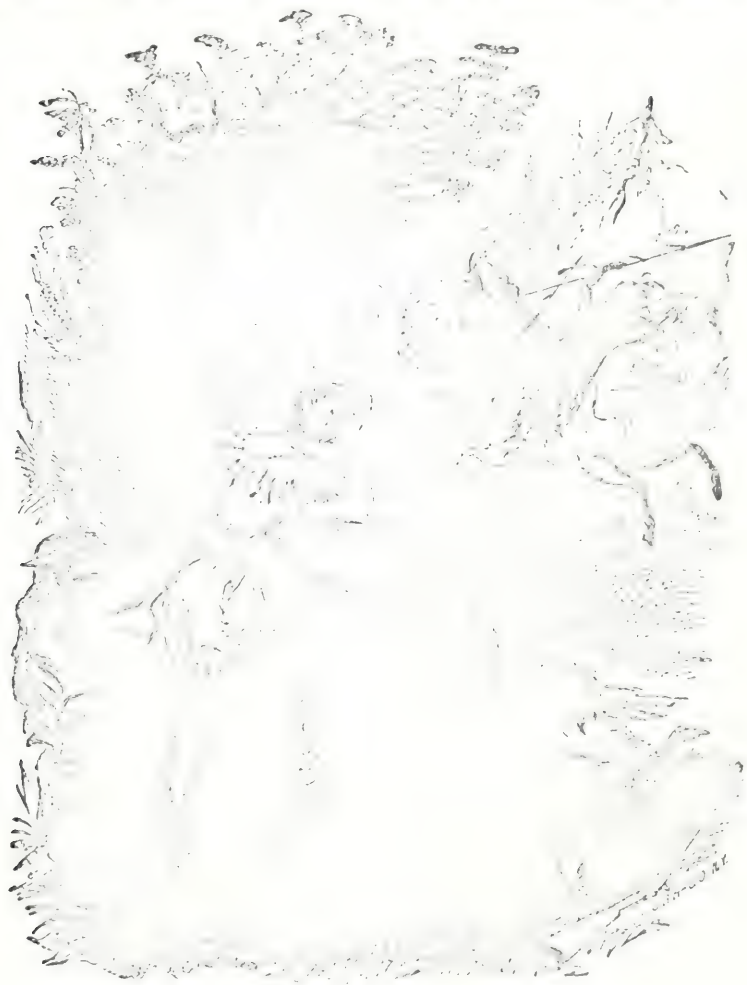
and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1789, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 2d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersenesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year, and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitulum*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed up on the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiles with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers' quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the mere distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in, and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed. Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miami, Eel River Indian, and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute: but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$200,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

NOTE.—There have been many legends concerning the famous capture of Black Hawk, but the one that has been generally accepted is that of the late Gen. Henry, who was present at the battle of Bad Axe, Wisconsin, and who was the first to publish the story.

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Saes and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order:



BIG EAGLE.

"Special Order, No. 430.

"WAR DEPARTMENT.

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official :

"E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'g Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greetings the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnae Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a salliport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



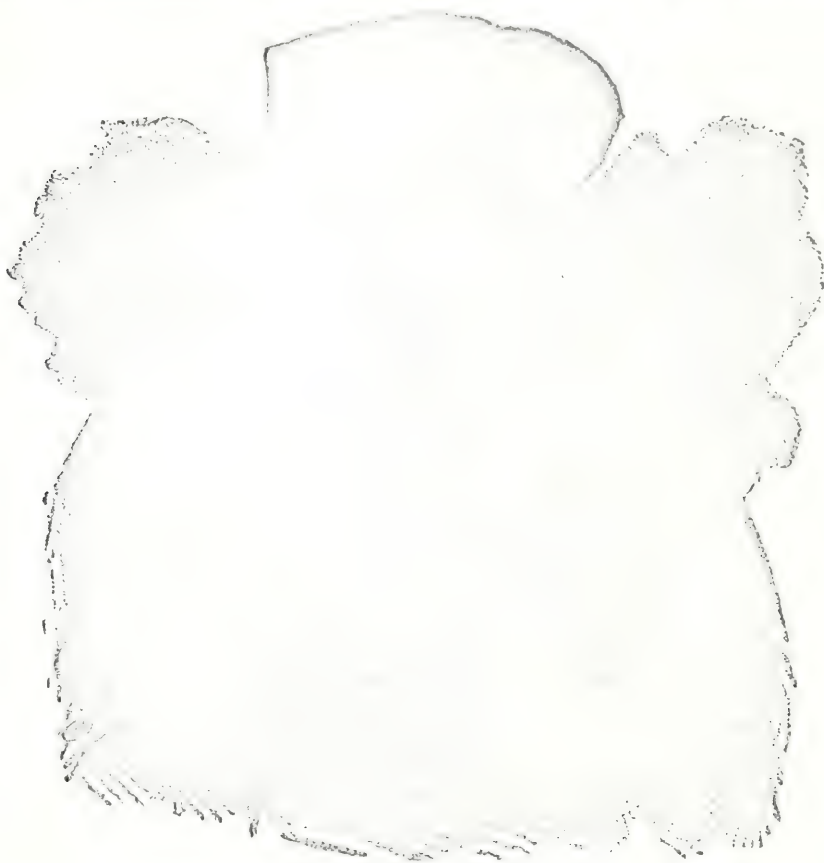
KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

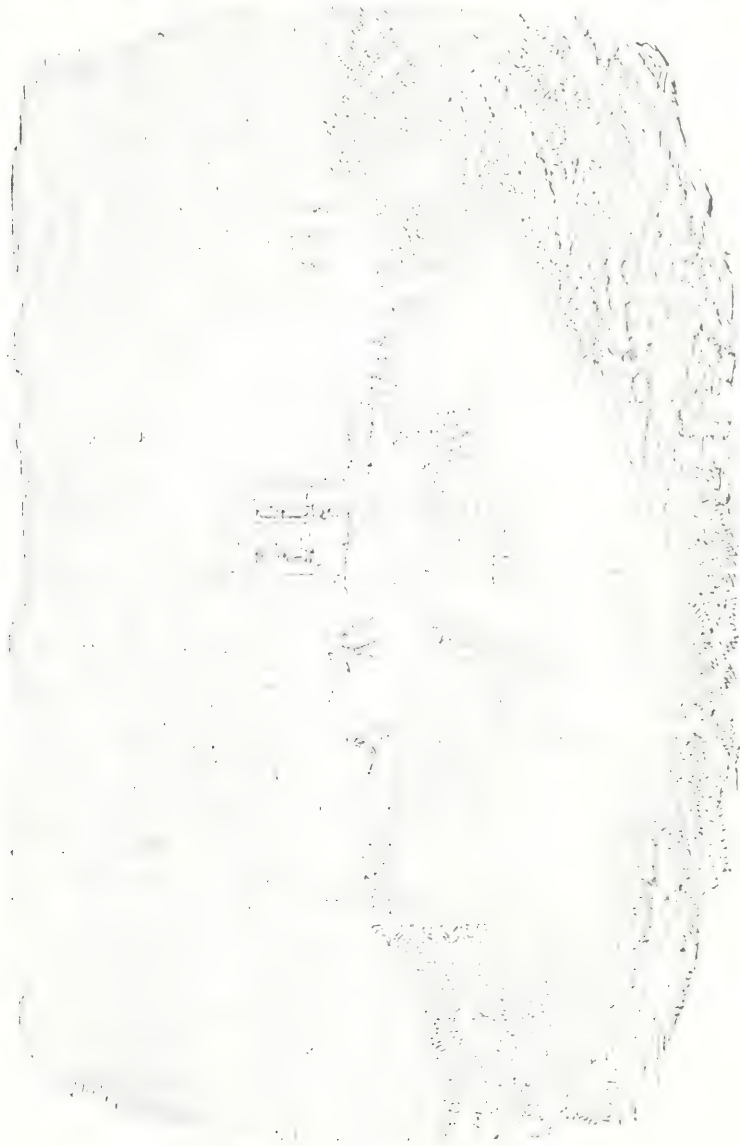
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1857 was precipitated upon us.

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to the Governors of the Western States. The struggle, on the whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree, this prosperity was an inflated one; and, with the rest of the Union, we have since been compelled to atone therefor by fear

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

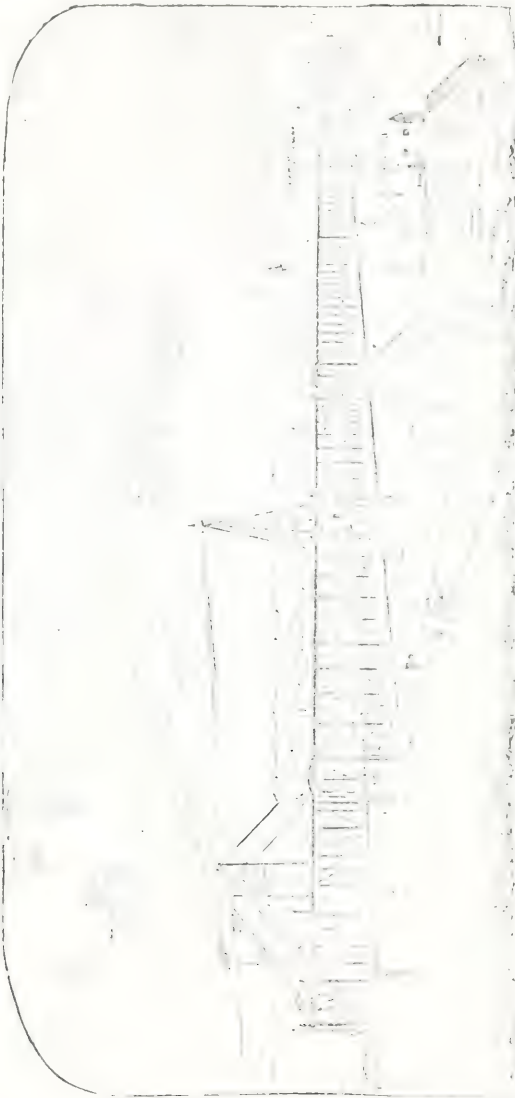
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENTPOT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

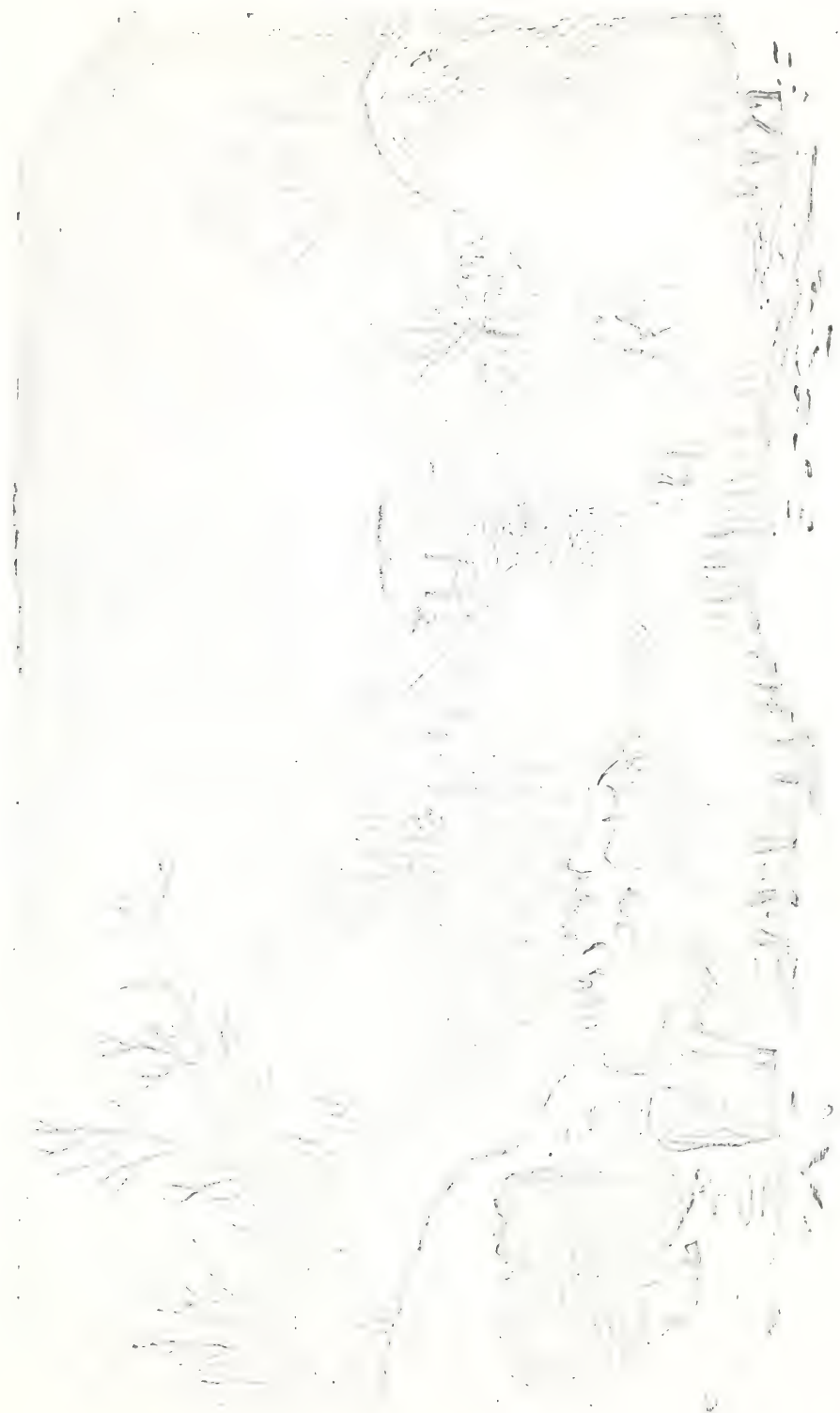
Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.





PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,



CHICAGO IN 1835.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics: with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylae, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1859, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

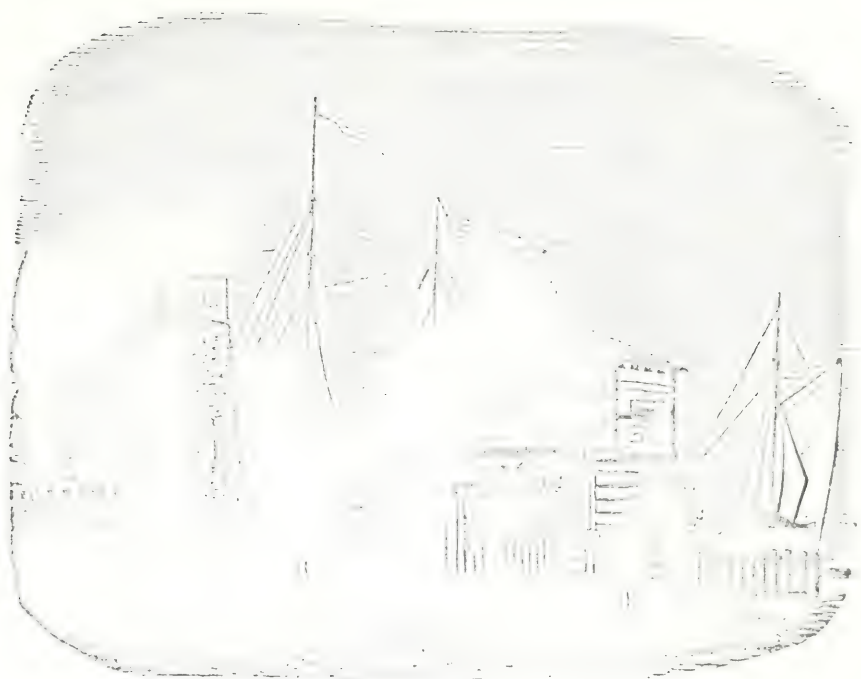
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,600,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1899.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$100,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$150,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$159,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$204,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beauchien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$40,000 on the harbor. This commenced that series of improvements with the river that has made it now

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1849 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1855, and the first steam fire-engine in 1853. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834 the taxes amounted to \$48.99, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 25 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-lines.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels to the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the flood-migrations, and making decency possible. They rebound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of our

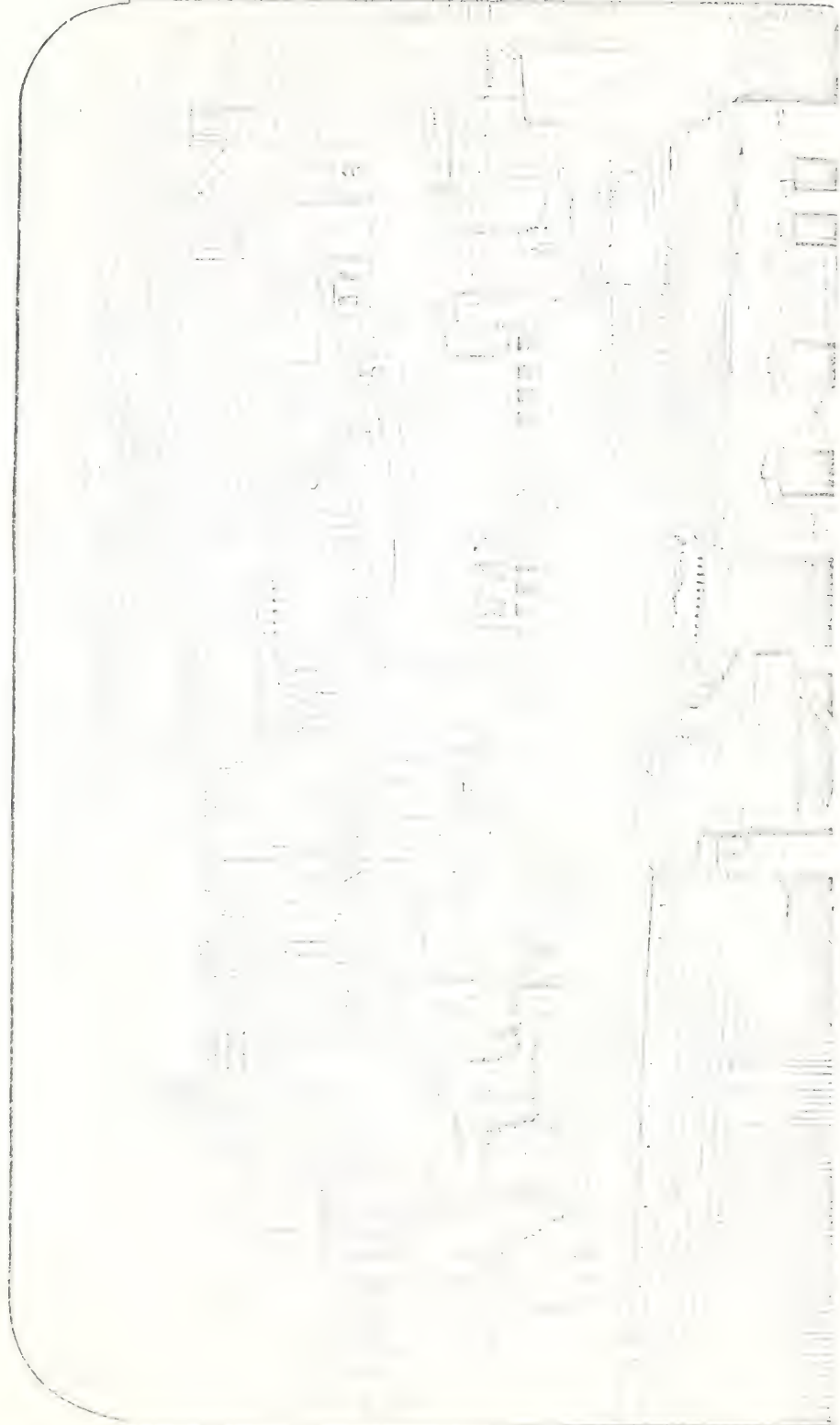
earth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years: at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature and a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Roman. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had shown him that the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. "Said he: 'Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne.'"



PLAN OF CAMP GROUNDS

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed the treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

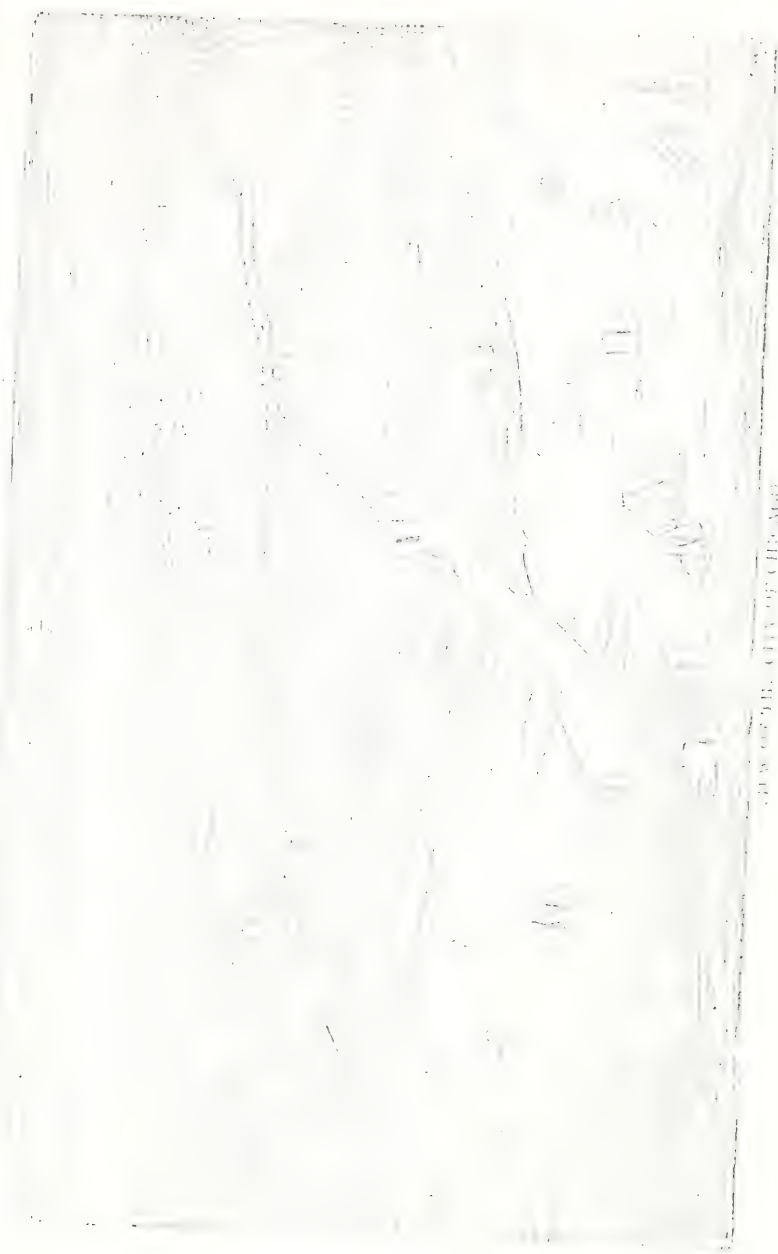
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war: and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, trusting his family in a dark hour to one of a friendly Indian to be taken to his trading station at the Great River, Michigan, in the event of his death.



A VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing these hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miami, her kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us: form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Heald, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the crushing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she felled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterward paid by the British government.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are only three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers in Ringgold County.....	4 feet 1 inch per mile.
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River).....	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another lower ridge bears off more nearly southward, through the counties of Marion, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, lying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious mud" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, smaller than what the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift, formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the life of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of its waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct band along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifty miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the alluvial deposit presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift, formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, is about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

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Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have the source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposits alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Boone Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gneiss. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, belonging down the coal-measure strata into its bed: but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures above. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the upland, as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsiphanicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winneshiek County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher strata, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, various rocks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winneshiek County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a big canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch: but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by paleozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvial*, or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji in

Dickinson County: Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County: and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great watershed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the formation of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little unillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	{ Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Lower Cretaceous bed</i>	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous.....	<i>Waukegan, Saccharon and Siles</i>	150
		<i>Ashmoleton, Spaulding</i>	100
	{ Coal Measures.....	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Middle Coal Measures.....		200	
Carboniferous.....	{ Lower Coal Measures.....	Lower Coal Measures.....	200
		St. Louis Limestone.....	75
	{ Subcarboniferous.....	Keshuk Limestone.....	50
		Burlington Limestone.....	100
		Kinderhook bed.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
Upper Silurian.....	{ Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	150
		Maquoketa Shales.....	80
	{ Trenton.....	Galena Limestone.....	250
		Trenton Limestone.....	200
	{ Primordial.....	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
Lower Maquoketa Limestone.....		250	
Potsdam Sandstone.....		300	
Azoic.....	{ Hurean.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshek and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winneshek, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

clump sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is north-westward and south-eastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavy and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kindred of B. J.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Letland are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *Amphibranchiata*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Shank River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Burlington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone-bacca.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lower classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *spiniopora*, while the highest class—*echinodermata*—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of silica, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but erinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phallosia*, and two ostracoid, genera *cythere* and *bygonia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight westerly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldon, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measure, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *Lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a wide-spread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusk are most numerous represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracodes* are the only remains known of arthropods.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *selachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders *selachians* and *ganoids*. The articulates are represented by the *trilobites* and *ostracoids*. Mollusks are represented by the classes *caprellipoda*, *gastropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiopoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotony Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the *inoceramus*, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the *Nishnabotany* sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and *sassafras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the *inoceramus* beds of Iowa are two species of *squoloid* selachians, or cestrariont, and three genera of teleosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth.....	2,000
Winnebago.....	2,000
Hancock.....	1,000
Wright.....	700
Kossuth.....	700
Boellinger.....	80

Several other counties contain peat land, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of the beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a dip from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the State farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of making its way round a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Leach's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the paleozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminae of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The dark colours contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Ft. Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaltered by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of, and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale at Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine*.)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clay that overlies the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1880 to the present time. Previous to 1880, these observations were made at Mus-

eatine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of extraordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Ojibway at Ojibwaygon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Saes and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablin had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miami, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, the intrepid and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find such beautiful scenes about him in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, him self, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Miami nation and that their village was called *Monggon-ma* or *Mouingoma*, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRIE,

RE-ENTERED APRIL 10TH 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the source of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his *Louisiana Mississippi Company*, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build any equipments of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Cardinal, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements: to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of *Buttè des Morts*, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 19th of April, 1762, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1765, Blainville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made; that, in 1739, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred converted Indians, and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit Fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to procure their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commanders had avowed their purpose of seizing an Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out her purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a cessation for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Quebec and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been agreed, though not formally ratified, by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States publicly declared that confidential correspondents must, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, explaining a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a milliard francs for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 21, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and pay to the then occupying government. Accordingly, on the 23d of October following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Claiborne and Gen. William Clark took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan: but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession conferred title to the territory. We have seen that the country east of the Mississippi first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the British. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again.

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all this time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted: not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who reigned at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Harrison River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapid of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowa-ville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the daytime, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom, rising perhaps twenty feet above the river, bearing a narrow strip of low bottom, sloping thence down toward the river, and bordered by a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it, and near the middle of the prairie is a natural, covered but at the time with a tall of small tree and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a hole of water, wide, enclosed, at that time, with a dense growth of tall, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest, for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clothed with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night, and situated themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to all things in their contemplation. Indeed, on the town during the following night. From this position their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the onset of the morning, however, the Iowas had taken a new course, when they observed themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in equestrian evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pashcopo, who was often in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now careless enemies, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the concert of all reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed by the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most judiciously executed. Black Hawk, with his warriors, first cut the village in two, and pushed a furious assault upon the defenseless inhabitants, he threw one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the descending flames, with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be speedily kindled and set on fire.

"On the instant of the report of firearms at the village, the Iowas under Pashcopo leaped from their covert position in the grass and sprung like warriors upon the armed and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sport. The first sound of the Iowas' guns, told them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village and to assist if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless soldiers. Two divisions, however, of the attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight before the tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a number of the warriors, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the densest smoke of their fire lay between them and the descending flames, and the main ground of the Iowas, miles before the advancing flames of the village, the thick forest, with a heavy smoke. That was on the day who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms, were in the hands of the victors, and all that could not be otherwise, were left to the mercy of the victorious forces, and gave up every thing as possible to a quick escape. The Foxes, however, who they believed in the last possible moment, and took a position among the rocks of the hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commended them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1832, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kosciusko County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the back by a Sioux as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run again, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moine Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and stillness, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to return the boat empty, two of his men were sent to look for

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and may have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to divulge the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47° . At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River to the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole state was in possession of the Sac and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village on the Red River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sac and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his contemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much predisposed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We found of them soon after they passed Sauk River. Several of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company; a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were on parade. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Saes and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to trade us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs: he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he affirmed the justice of their complaints against the Americans. "We seek revenge," was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go." But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but faithful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 11, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites: and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians a mile from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the threat

some of his own people: in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to recover the the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Drummond wrote to Gen. Atkinson: "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter it should not be dignified by the name of battle commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1856, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1858.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 24th day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashcopah and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the ceding and tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five head of cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sac and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large flock improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted occupations, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remainder of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1845; ratified December 16, 1845. This treaty was made at Fortage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Nathan Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Fortage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Simon T. Lewis, and Auguste Chouteau, on the 13th of September, 1845, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was reaffirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their heirs to keep entirely separate from the Sioux at Red Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Fortage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 11th of September, 1845, and ratified like those as the above, wherein the Foxes reaffirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the Indian Commission at Fort Clark, near Rock Island, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and friendship and will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Fortage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 13th of September, 1845, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs at Red Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis, on the 13th of May, 1846, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Nathan Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, and ratified December 16, 1846. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attested to it by his signature, or, as he said, "he used the pipe-stem."

6. *Treaty of 1821*.—On the 14th of August, 1821, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sacs and Foxes renounced their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southwest corner of Iowa known as the "Hole-in-the-Treat" was set off and reserved for the use of the halfbreeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1822.

7. *Treaty of August 18, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chickasaws, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes as a portion of the Ottawa, and Kickapooes. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its source; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or third fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1831*.—On the 15th of July, 1831, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the Council Bluffs, namely, all in 1840, and extending along the River as said from the Missouri to the Des Moines River. The Sacs, also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the Sacs, on either side of the line, were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1844.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes at Red Rock River*.—At the same time of the first treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground," July 1, 1831, the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sacs, Kickapooes, Iowas and Menomonees, entered into a similar treaty with the United States at Red Rock River. Articles of which were three or four: To grant a large portion of the Des Moines River, and passing the upper of the Little Sioux and Root Rivers, to the Indians who were removed into the big Sioux, or Council, on the east side; to the lower said river, and the Council

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the S.W. land between the waters falling into the Missouri and the Mississippi; thence up said S.W. land to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Grand River; thence along said ridge to the point separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines; thence up to the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper end of the Des Moines, the point at beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be surveyed and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might designate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sauks, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sacs, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottawas and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States; and to pay up at three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1844.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 21, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*.—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, so long as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In relation to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Sixty agriculturalists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1837 with the Sacs and Foxes*.—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1837, with the Sacs and Foxes, calling Keokuk*.—To cede to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 23d of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was ceded, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westerly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to the S.W. land, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to bring the boundary of said tract nearly closed, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of 1837*.—At the same time as the above treaty, at the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sacs and Foxes, and north of the boundary line between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1841*.—The last treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1841, ratified March 10, 1842. It was made by the Hon. and Ex. Commrs., Andrew Cass, by John C. Bennett, Commissioner in behalf of the United States. The treaty by the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. It was provided that twenty thousand acres of the ceded country should be reserved for three years, and all other lands to be surveyed and sold to the government. Part of them were removed to Leavenworth in the fall of 1843, and the rest the spring following.



HARVEY G. HIGLEY

DECEASED

CEDAR RAPIDS

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Mines," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tote des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Chouteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Chouteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 29th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Chouteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead ore at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was nonsuited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1834, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Chouteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Maloney, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recd. of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by An. Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, which was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit given Carondelet was merely a license or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque belonged to the Government of Louisiana, granted, nothing more than the "possible possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1755, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fisson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1833, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were captured about the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the families of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Murray, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, extending about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern bounding line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides: Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 15, 1835, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid \$3 a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to continue until they had disposed of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, at the rate that Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained and an execution on the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Ruhl, the Sheriff of Lee County, and sold. Mr. Ruhl sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of the

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1859, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the *Star Spangled Banner*, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1816. Louis Honoré settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Molleux, a French trader, had a cabin at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The point which he was destined to visit by a beautiful Indian maiden, whose native name, and accordingly her mother's name, was Lee, meaning a land where white people are, near his camp, probably near the river and close proximity to some lake. After the season, according to the custom of the belt of her kind, that, he had to go, he had seen the future husband, and had come to the river to see him. When Dr. Muir first saw her, she was at the house of her father, who, with other Indians, were making a canoe for him. Her father was a noble, powerful, and wealthy Indian, a brave, handsome, and wise man, the former being a powerful hunter, and other qualities the more and more, and in this

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his fair-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, in September, 1818, he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor on a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She then was (remember when speaking of this sublime journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so torn!") The doctor, touched by such an example of devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-20, he was stationed at Fort Howard, but the jealous hostility of some of his frontier officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Oris Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Green Bay, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, married at Keokuk, since dead; James, also dead at Keokuk; Mary and Sophie. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puck-a-ho-stuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1824, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Danforth, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Saes and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians, as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Seales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (hereby) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River, with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall sent letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little not long were, however, permitted to make their escape

undisturbed. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sac and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around Bent's old cottonwood tree log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Pecos River in

Illinois, except that, until 1839, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, able and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Goech, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claim at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Plint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothoro made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of James Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Esch, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottawatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Oak Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine LeClaire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church built brought into Iowa was in Muscatine 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quilley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque men in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Carr, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the *Dubuque Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1834. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluff above the large spring now known "Myuster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employees of the American Fur Company as *Lacoste de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, engaged in the timber at the foot of the bluff, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawattamie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about fifty miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant crops. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather at Salt Lake. Gentle exhortation, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1837, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The *Ione* was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque men in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman, who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Cady, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1844.

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Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Living, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (game warden), John Stuartvant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hard-ship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Norre, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock House. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1836, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,534 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCruey. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Beloit, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Polk, Wayne, Buchanan, Jackson, James, Linn, Clinton and Volusia, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which recommended Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to divide the same by a line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Simonsen's Hotel, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An Act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Red Indian soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 4th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepler, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Beierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Dehshamm, Thomas Blair, George H. Beebe, William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Purser, John Friesman, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burkland, Jr., Chauncey South, Andrew Bunkson, Thomas Cox and Harlan Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

† James L. Deane, who was elected to the Council, was killed in a duel with a man named J. P. Thompson, on the 11th of December, and his place was supplied by John H. Thompson.

† General R. Stearns was elected as a member from Clinton County, but his seat was constitutionally contested by J. M. Smith.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1848, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegation was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and Leitch H. Lyon, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Eagle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Eagle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrariness and absolute rule, and the result was an angry, but not a violent, controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1849, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1850, an act was passed, appointing Charles Swan, of Dubuque County; John Reindle, of Louisa County, and Robert Halson, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary between the lands of the United States and the Indians, as marked by the treaty of October 24, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to provide a site for a seat of public buildings thereon. Congress having granted a reserve of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Low City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1858, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Chaseman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival they found that the County Commissioners of Jackson County, Missouri, had issued the warrant for the collection of that year, and that Gov. Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Government at Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Henderson were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and today woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resettlement of our western land was made. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our principles and a collective spirit, the Government of the United States made treaties with our Sagoyewing Indians on the third of August, 1804, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided for the Indians to remain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1845, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 15, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal villages at Ottumwa, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rapid immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families occupied along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any immigrants or settlers.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ottumwa no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief in the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red men lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things" and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement, prior to the public land sale, a *claim association*, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of the claimant to attend the sales. The Secretary led off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he sold his land, and had in the land, and, secondly, to see that he sold it *cheap*. There, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a simplicity and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have obtained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these claims upon the public lands, and in 1852 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Act of 1852, p. 450.) The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See Hall v. Scott, 1st Morris Rep. 70.) The opinion not only sustains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable exhortation upon the "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited from a noble line of descent from the old "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pluck of Iowa," and the "consistency of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settler from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

"Well do the 'old settlers' of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. These were days of sadness and distress. The wilderness of Iowa in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of child and the grave of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often when cold winds on the willows.

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at 500 per thousand, and took my pay in cattle; I laid out on wheat. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 17,800 feet of boards, for 7000, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received 7500 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best house a man could raise sold for \$20.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the sheriff and constable, with legal processes, were constant visitors at almost every man's door. These were in fact the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not bound to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Lefler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1843; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northeast corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watawatwa River, according to North's map, crosses the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Markata or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line extending due west and thirty miles west of the location of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 24 day of August following, when it was accepted: 9,412 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,936 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Carter, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 3d, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capital building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor and became a law. Soon after, by an Act to locate and establish a State University, approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half-sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Farrington Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (commissions) amounted to \$1,721.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$51,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 49,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the objects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1861. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, *ex officio*, President; Greenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stem, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gratiotville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Doney, Des Moines; William L. Jay, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof, to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$1,500,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than the sum at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Codrume & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 25th of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the numerous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Dayton, Mo. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writ of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made amends for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1874, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, leaving eastern competitors. On the 4th of May, 1874, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,859	1852.....	230,713	1866.....	1,000,810
1840.....	41,115	1854.....	329,013	1870.....	1,350,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,065	1872.....	1,551,113
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1873.....	1,606,090
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1875.....	1,366,000
1849.....	152,788	1863.....	701,702		
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,000		
1851.....	201,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface: an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres: ten thousand schools, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught, the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people: high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unequalled, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the "Star of Empire" had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as "The Great American Desert."

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Dunn, Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860-61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1861, Congress granted to the State 200,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 155,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862-3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the location. In 1861, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dugham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out law" called the "ATL Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Sturten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. B. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dubois, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 7S, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Burton, "created three State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a University with such branches as public convenience might require to be established," as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Beard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburgh and Gullin.

In the Spring of 1853, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the first Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into effect September 3, 1857, provided as follows:

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needed rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1861.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$33,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Officers were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: E. W. P. Aylworth, Collins H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Plumb, and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tempore*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tempore*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first year, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Harbuck was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thatcher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thatcher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1871.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homoeopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Shagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished, but it was restored in 1875. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Secretary, ex officio	1848	1851
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1851	1857
Mathew L. Taylor, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Bean, Comptroller, ex officio	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.	1859	1861
Frederic Schiller	1861	1864
William M. Smith, Governor, ex officio	1864	1867
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio	1867	1868
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1868	1872
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1872	1875
Joshua G. Newcomb, Governor, ex officio	1875	1877
John H. Gear	1877	1878

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....	1851	1853
Edward Connelley.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morstan.....	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Seils.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Radlock.....	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, <i>ex officio</i>	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, <i>ex officio</i>	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, <i>ex officio</i>	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thatcher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy; Professor of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homoeopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$300 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth session of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$24,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Lebb was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State for the stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with a servile labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and they soon will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the almshouse, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Helsey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Hall, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Knoid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keokuk; John B. Lash, and Harpin Ritz, St. Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D. of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., As-Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mr. Catharine Winslow, M. D. The Hospital was formally opened March 5, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ramey, St. Mt. Pleasant, was elected Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of the year 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged unimproved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1,359 total discharged, 2,376, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered: domestic duties, 122; no occupation; 25; female teachers; 11; seamstresses; and 23, single. Among the males were 916 farmers, 334 laborers, 295 without occupation, cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 physicians, 18 makers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 mus. 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 saloon men, 2 artists, and 1 cotton. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$15,721 29.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elbert, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fisher, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Physicians:—Mark Ramey, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowan, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ramey, Matron; Rev. Milton Smith, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867-8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 made for that purpose. Martin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Moore, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be donated by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southeast quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 2 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

C. L. S. V. Shumway, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare the specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ramey, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$28,111. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 19th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fayett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Benis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Benis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. Howe was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. Howe was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 1, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1874, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$4,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. Howe, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erasmus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 24, and opened for the reception of pupils April 1, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Edd, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Moore, Steward; Hempstead, Morgan, Remond and John McCubbin. The Board appointed Prof.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant; Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1879, a portion of the Hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,414 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 352 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered: "domestic duties," 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 26, common. Among the males were 245 farmers, 304 laborers, 295 without occupation, 30 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 24 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 48 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 mechanics, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 soldiers, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,724.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President; Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Lincoln, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Blodgett, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

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The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of section 10, corner of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

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Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1851, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1853, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Soils and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmelee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Platt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matrice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Polk and Monroe Counties.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 21, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Doxney, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskilful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Oliver, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cude, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cuttall, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kilgus; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Baunmy; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wierumeyer, Mrs. C. B. Dwyer, Mr. J. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Foyville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Stinards, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Ponderson, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1861, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committee from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1861, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1861, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1863, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1863, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1863, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C. May, L. and Emma L. Baur were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1870, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was properly opened at once. But in 1874, the General Assembly dissolved a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the building and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Tolleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was still factually demanded properly accounted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lowelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Tolleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Barlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Barnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Elkhara, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 12, 1872 the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.*

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House: to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unending supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Steel, 200,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Brook, 80,000 Pond-scot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 Landlocked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commission was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Amesbury.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 333,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office, and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Silas Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines R. Co. School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State a hundred subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a permanent fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 12, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 1st of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 50,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other land of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county, for the use of said fund, bid such lands for the interests of said fund may require, and the proceeds of the State the fund shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 19, 1850.....	3,128.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 232 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,056 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for funding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Rapids Falls (so called) in said Territory, one equal section, in alternate sections, of the public lands (containing unsold and not otherwise disposed of, numbered or appropriated), in a strip one mile in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by agreement or contract to be granted by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State, to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and then no sales shall occur until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the sum to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the river Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 24, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared and to proceed to report for the approval of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and ceded to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 10, 1851.....	81,767.00 acres
March 10, 1852.....	11,000.7 "
By Secretary McEllan, Dec. 17, 1852.....	2,414.4 "
Dec. 30, 1852.....	12,814.51 "
Total.....	111,996.61 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 10, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been ceded to the State in the Des Moines River land grant, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1855, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were re-certified from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,839 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 24 of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. The sixteenth deed, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,198 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,839 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was directed to certify to the Company 100 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1858, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1853-54, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Racoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Racoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1845, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Racoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof: *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Office authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,478.40 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were entered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs’ petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey’s successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 3,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the final result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 16, 1850. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Blaine River; from the city of Des Moines, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines, to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point; every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad companies. The lands were granted to the State, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them by the State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them*," these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were thirty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,057.34 acres
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	174,073.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,229,558.12 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Love to attach to the certificate the official seal of the State, and the approval of the State. On the 9th of November, 1856, the Governor thus consented to them commencing at the Missouri River 187,297.11 acres, and December 27th, 43,773.79 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.11 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map or plat showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not said, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of Homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands directly granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *re-examine* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1815, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claim under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District	6,841.66	acres.
In Sioux City Land District	56.00	" "
In Fort Dodge Land District	18,458.97	" "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 20, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$100,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bungardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Charissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Bourke, C. Roulfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decatur was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 124.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for equity school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be received should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,205.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil town-ship is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1857 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 4, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1859, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1859, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigious expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be re-elected changed every three years. The only expenditure in the school system is the support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly granted and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are among the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not unusual for Boards of Directors, especially in the more towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,915 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,318 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 121,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838-41; John Chambers, 1841-45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayless, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838-9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-40; M. Bainbridge, 1840-1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841-2; John D. Elbert, 1842-3; Thomas Cox, 1843-4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838-9; Edward Johnston, 1839-40; Thomas Cox, 1840-1; Warner Lewis, 1841-2; James M. Morgan, 1842-3; James P. Carleton, 1843-4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845-6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858-9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-1; John R. Needham, 1862-3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-7; John Scott, 1868-9; M. M. Wadlen, 1870-1; H. C. Bullis, 1872-3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874-5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kuter, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1852; Martin L. Merrill, Dec. 1, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1864; William H. Holmes, 1864 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ———.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854-7; Joseph C. Strong, March to June, 1857; Maurin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859-1863; Oran Fayville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Fayville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 4, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Ahernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Grolln, 1877 to ———.

State Clerks—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Cole, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mill, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Purvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ———.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1849—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Tossie, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkston, 1872 to ———.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-5; Geo. W. McClary, 1855-7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853-56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861-4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867-72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872-6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846-7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848-9; Enos Lowe, 1850-1; William E. Lellingwell, 1852-3; Maurin L. Fisher, 1854-5; William W. Hamilton, 1855-7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Josiah B. Brown, 1847-8; Smiley H. Bonden, 1849-50; George Temple, 1851-2; James Green, 1853-4; Redden Noble, 1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Shickler, 1857-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Ruth Clark, 1861-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Arnold, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Allen R. Cason, 1870-1; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John V. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1858—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren B. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Seagr, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McMahon, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Rummels, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Colln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1872; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 19, 1855, resigned Feb. 15, 1856; Leon D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 16, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–Feb. 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Lefler.

Thirtieth Congress—1848 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Lefler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unsated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Lefler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1852.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Walden; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Succeeded by a vacancy. F. C. Johnson, George, and J. F. Wilson, all claimed the seat.



Mr. Smyth
(DECEASED)
MARION

William Loughbiller; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tatum; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Bean; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Bushnell; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rank Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her response to the call made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiers in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, I am proud here of the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tide of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So ground was there as well as that the Governor responded on the 21st of April permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform of clothing) was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$500,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred to be incurred by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately loaned from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so order, 10¢ per dollar in state bonds in pay. This con-

tract he expected to the letter, and a portion of the clothing which was manufactured in Boston to his order, was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops.

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry not less than five companies, and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the beleaguering army. The brilliancy of their exploits on too many fields where they served won for them the highest need of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which a praise was given to this contingent, but those words of one of the journals of a northern bordering State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three-years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1864 to 1865 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1860, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received Boarding-schoolers from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Sherman near the City of Davenport. This property was afterwards donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mill County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government jurisdiction temporarily set aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	957	28th Iowa Infantry.....	932
2d " ".....	1,247	29th " ".....	900
3d " ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	204
4th " ".....	1,134	44th Infantry (100 days men).....	867
5th " ".....	1,037	45th " " " ".....	942
6th " ".....	1,013	46th " " " ".....	892
7th " ".....	1,138	47th " " " ".....	884
8th " ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	346
9th " ".....	1,083	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,304
11th " ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,300
12th " ".....	984	4th " ".....	1,337
13th " ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
14th " ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
15th " ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
16th " ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,244
17th " ".....	950	9th " ".....	1,178
18th " ".....	875	Stout City Cavalry.....	96
19th " ".....	985	Co. A, High Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	145
21st " ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
22d " ".....	1,608	3d " ".....	142
23d " ".....	964	4th " ".....	152
24th " ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 68th U. S.....	903
25th " ".....	995	Dodge's Battery Band.....	14
26th " ".....	915	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " ".....	940	Enlistments reported to Jan. 1,	
28th " ".....	952	1864, for the 41st Iowa regiments.....	2,765
29th " ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " ".....	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	91,636
33d " ".....	987	Recallered Veterans for different Po-	
34th " ".....	961	ments.....	7,202
35th " ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....	1,004
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " ".....	910	1, 1865.....	75,515

This does not include those Iowa men who enlisted in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, as regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY	KILLED.		WOUNDS.		DISEASE.		DISCHARGED.		NO LONGER IN SERVICE.		TRANSFERRED.	
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Third Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Fourth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Eighth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Tenth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Eleventh Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twelfth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Thirteenth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Fourteenth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Fifteenth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Sixteenth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Seventeenth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Eighteenth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Nineteenth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twentieth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-first Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-third Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-fourth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-fifth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-eighth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-ninth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Thirtieth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
First Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Second Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Third Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Fourth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Fifth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Sixth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Seventh Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Eighth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Ninth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Tenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Eleventh Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twelfth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Thirteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Fourteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Sixteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Seventeenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Eighteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Nineteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-first Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-second Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-third Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2
Thirtieth Infantry.....	1	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	2

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NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.				DISCHARGED.			MISSING.			TRANSFERRED.					
	In Action.	Accidentally.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Provoking.	Total.	For Disability.	Charge Unknown.	In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Missing.	Total Casualties.	Approved.	For U. S. Corps.	By Appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Second Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Third Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fourth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventh Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Eighth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Ninth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Tenth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Eleventh Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twelfth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirteenth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fourteenth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifteenth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixteenth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventeenth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Eighteenth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Nineteenth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twentieth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twenty-first Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twenty-second Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twenty-third Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twenty-fourth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twenty-fifth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twenty-sixth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twenty-seventh Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twenty-eighth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Twenty-ninth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirtieth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirty-first Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirty-second Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirty-third Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirty-fourth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirty-fifth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirty-sixth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirty-seventh Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirty-eighth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Thirty-ninth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fortieth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Forty-first Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Forty-second Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Forty-third Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Forty-fourth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Forty-fifth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Forty-sixth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Forty-seventh Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Forty-eighth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Forty-ninth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fiftieth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifty-first Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifty-second Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifty-third Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifty-fourth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifty-fifth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifty-sixth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifty-seventh Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifty-eighth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Fifty-ninth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixtieth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixty-first Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixty-second Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixty-third Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixty-fourth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixty-fifth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixty-sixth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixty-seventh Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixty-eighth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Sixty-ninth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventieth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventy-first Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventy-second Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventy-third Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventy-fourth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventy-fifth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventy-sixth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventy-seventh Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventy-eighth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Seventy-ninth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Eightieth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Eighty-first Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Eighty-second Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Eighty-third Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Eighty-fourth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	13
Eighty-fifth Cavalry.	12	1	13	12	1	0	13	12	1	0	0	13						

POPULATION OF IOWA.

By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Adair.....	7045	3082	984			1616
Adams.....	7832	9614	1533			1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777		5633
Appanoose.....	2370	16456	11931	3131		527
Archibald.....	17405	1212	441			3679
Benton.....	28807	22451	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk.....	22713	21766	8144	135		4877
Bloom.....	11261	14584	4232	735		3515
Bremer.....	13226	17328	4915			2506
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517		3890
Bureau Vista.....	3561	1585	57			817
Burke.....						
Butler.....	11734	9051	3724			2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147			681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281			1137
Cass.....	10552	5493	1912			2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12995	3044	1253	3954
Cerro Gordo.....	6681	4722	910			1526
Cherokee.....	4213	1367	58			1001
Chickasaw.....	11409	10186	4336			2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5127	79		2211
Clay.....	2559	1523	52			868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3473	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35557	18638	2822	821	5509
Crawford.....	6023	2530	383			1244
Dallas.....	11786	12613	5244	854		3170
Davis.....	15757	17765	13731	7261		3418
DeWatur.....	13249	12018	8677	960		2822
Delaware.....	16836	17432	11024	1759	168	3682
Des Moines.....	25415	27256	19041	12000	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1333	181			324
Dubuque.....	43845	38763	31194	10841	3659	8759
Emmet.....	1456	1392	165			280
Fayette.....	20515	16373	12073	825		4647
Floyd.....	13100	16738	3744			2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309			1344
Fremont.....	13719	11117	5974	1244		2608
Greene.....	7028	3027	1374			1632
Grundy.....	8464	6799	793			1325
Guthrie.....	9638	7631	3058			2349
Hamilton.....	7791	663	1699			1456
Hancock.....	1481	999	179			303
Hardin.....	15079	17784	5440			3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621			2658
Henry.....	21594	21435	18701	8706	3572	4841
Hood.....	7875	6733	3168			1712
Humboldt.....	3435	1300	330			695
Ia.....	794	224	43			112
Iowa.....	17456	17444	8330	221		3516
Jackson.....	27691	27000	18193	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24438	22116	9803	1900		1993
Jefferson.....	17127	17839	7608	9904	2773	3391
Johnson.....	24554	21000	17573	4472	1491	5035
Jones.....	19408	19731	13000	3007	471	4109

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

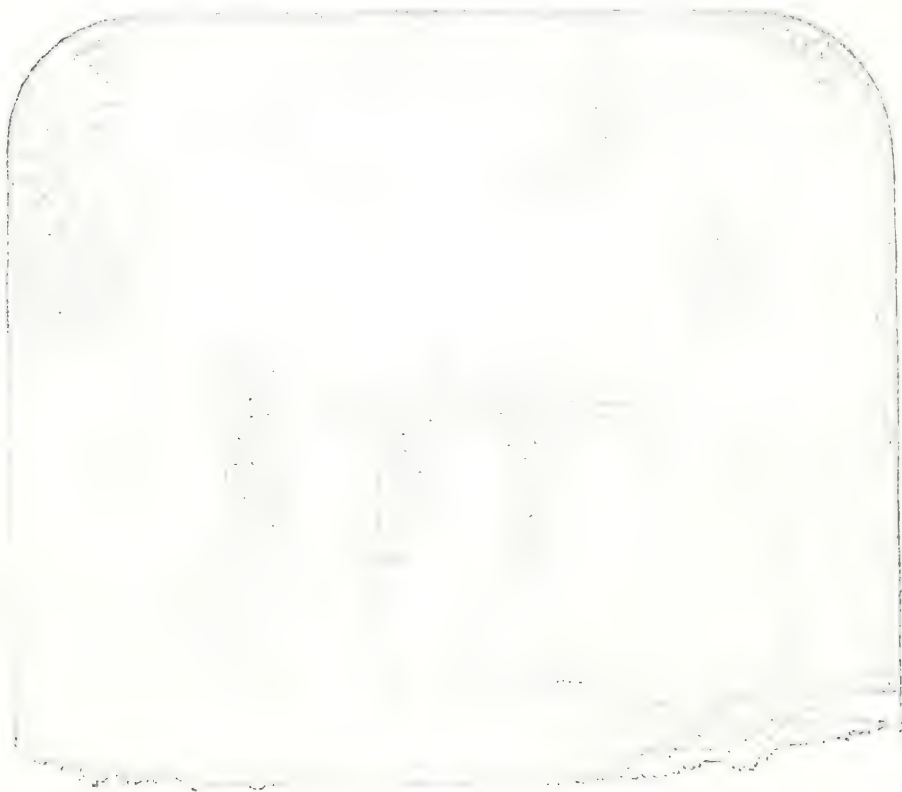
COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Keokuk.....	20188	19431	13271	4822		1202
Kossuth.....	3765	7351	416			773
Lee.....	33013	38210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Linn.....	31815	28832	18947	5441	1373	7274
Louisa.....	12499	12877	10370	4759	1927	2895
Lucas.....	11725	10388	5766	471		2161
Lyon*.....	11396	221				787
Mahoning.....	16030	13881	7339	1179		2642
Madison.....	23718	22508	14816	5989		5287
Marion.....	24094	21436	16813	5482		4988
Marshall.....	19629	17576	6015	338		4145
Mills.....	10535	8718	4181			2365
Mitchell.....	11323	9582	5409			2638
Monona.....	2267	3651	842			1232
Monroe.....	12811	12714	8612	2861		2713
Montgomery.....	10289	5361	1256			2185
Muscatine.....	21637	21638	16111	5731	1912	6588
O'Brien.....	2349	715	8			595
Osceola.....	1778					498
PAGE.....	14271	9975	4119	551		2232
Palo Alto.....	2728	1136	132			556
Plymouth.....	5282	2199	118			1136
Pocahontas.....	2249	1416	103			461
Polk.....	31558	27857	11625	4513		6842
Pottawattomie.....	21665	16377	4368	7828		4392
Poweshiek.....	16482	15581	5668	615		3634
Ringgold.....	7546	5691	2923			1496
Sac.....	2873	1411	246			657
Scott.....	39763	38599	25359	5986	2110	7169
Shelby.....	5661	2510	818			1084
Sionx.....	3720	576	10			637
Story.....	13111	11651	4051			2571
Tama.....	18771	16131	5283	8		3211
Taylor.....	10118	6989	3539	204		2232
Union.....	8827	698	242			1924
Van Buren.....	17980	17672	17081	12270	6149	3893
Wapello.....	18541	22346	11518	8471		3923
Warren.....	19269	17980	10281	991		4168
Washington.....	23865	18952	11235	4957	1594	5346
Wayne.....	13978	11237	6409	340		2947
Webster.....	13114	10484	2504			3747
Winnebago.....	24233	1592	168			4117
Winneshiek.....	2896	23570	13942	546		406
Woolbury.....	8768	6172	1119			1776
Worth.....	4408	2867	756			793
Wright.....	3244	2332	633			634
Total.....	1353118	1191732	671913	192211	43112	234557

* Formerly Booneville.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 150 miles. Area, 55,116 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$1,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,800 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,071,706; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, cotton, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1879, exhibited a total of receipts, \$4,896,541 as against disbursements, \$4,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1833, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a overland enterprise of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio—especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal—have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,689,637.

IOWA.

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,015 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered: the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1845,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory: in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,943; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,448.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula—length, 316 miles; breadth, thence between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 116 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,999 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminent, bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,066,590; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,957. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 15,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,148 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the public bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan is named Chippeway and Chica-

signifying "Great Lake"), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1679, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1800, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress: in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,959.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,544,330 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Monieau, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with barium, platinum, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north part of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kind of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,991 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,829,346 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,112 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$399,114,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$11,239,331. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$178,123; of all live stock, \$45,319,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,436, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,621,066. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$633,299,868, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$106,329. Value of church property, \$1,149,083. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' school. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1763, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1793, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,001,000, of which 2,115 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians. 1,293 of the latter came out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 81,000 square miles, or 51,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairie, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winnebago. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important: the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of sealed logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$11,861,676.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Beside a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 24,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 37 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its offshoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 4, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRATTLE GOING UP ON A BRIGHT DAY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracy and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriation made by law: and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

*This clause has been amended by the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or resolution therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thou. and seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deput. from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,

NICHOLAS GILMAN,

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,

RUFUS KING,

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,

ROGER SHERMAN,

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,

WM. PATERSON,

DAVID BELLEVILLE,

JONA. DAYTON,

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,

ROBT. MORRIS,

THOS. FITZSIMONS,

JAMES WILSON,

THOS. MITCHELL,

GEO. CLAYTON,

JARED INGHAM,

GOV. MORRIS,

Delaware.

GEO. READ,

JOHN DICKINSON,

JACO. PROCTOR,

GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,

RICHARD BASSETT,

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,

DANL. CARROLL,

DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,

JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,

HU. WILLIAMSON,

RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,

CHARLES PINCKNEY,

CHAS. GOESWORTH PINCKNEY,

PERCE BUTLER,

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,

ABR. BALDWIN,

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, until the end of the term, or until another shall be chosen. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-



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ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of hogs diminished by 1.5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-load.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short one bushel, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—The estimator, even in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. The rule, however, is good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 150; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, &c.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4 inches, or by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to protect must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the saddle; $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—But the $\frac{1}{2}$ requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line: to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-19 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by inverting the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 7954.5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	.....make 1 link.
25 links	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1½ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers."

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we Rest."

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning "Long River."

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for "smoky water." Its prefix was really *are*, the French word for "bow."

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called "Carolina," after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for "at the head of the river."

Ohio means "beautiful;" *Iowa*, "drowsy ones;" *Minnesota*, "cloudy water," and *Wisconsin*, "wild-rushing channel."

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men."

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for "The country around the great hills."

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River."

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.	Miles R. 1.
		1870.	1875.
States.			
Alabama.....	50,120	996,999	1,671
Arkansas.....	52,136	481,471	1,250
California.....	158,963	500,411	1,014
Connecticut.....	4,661	537,454	819
Delaware.....	2,129	170,615	374
Florida.....	55,568	188,718	406
Georgia.....	58,000	1,111,100	2,106
Illinois.....	55,146	2,539,891	5,004
Indiana.....	35,949	1,410,111	3,129
Iowa.....	55,015	1,461,500	1,350,514
Kansas.....	81,118	1,411,000	1,288,419
Kentucky.....	37,699	1,321,011	1,123
Louisiana.....	11,816	1,206,411	850,039
Maine.....	31,176	606,915	871
Maryland.....	11,181	500,000	800
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,357,351	1,611,911
Michigan.....	29,131	1,100,000	1,200,000
Minnesota.....	84,531	1,100,000	1,000,000
Mississippi.....	47,156	825,000	1,000,000
Missouri.....	68,000	1,111,000	1,200,000
Nebraska.....	77,000	1,111,000	1,200,000
Nevada.....	11,000	1,100,000	1,200,000
New Hampshire.....	9,300	318,000	1,200,000
New Jersey.....	26,100	1,100,000	1,000,000
New York.....	47,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
North Carolina.....	50,000	1,071,000	1,100,000
Ohio.....	40,000	2,000,000	1,100,000
Oregon.....	29,000	1,000,000	1,100,000
Territories.			
Arizona.....	113,916	9,688	
Colorado.....	104,000	20,000	
Idaho.....	147,100	11,000	
Montana.....	147,100	11,000	
New Mexico.....	147,100	11,000	
Utah.....	147,100	11,000	
Washington.....	147,100	11,000	
Wyoming.....	147,100	11,000	
Total States..... 1,950,171 28,114,225 29,587			
Territories..... 905,004 412,710 1,000			
Aggregate of U. S. 2,855,204 38,555,985 4,582			

• Last Census of Michigan taken in 1871.

• Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	4,741,836	119.3	Peking.....	1,618,800
British Empire.....	226,815,100	1871	1,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,000
Russia.....	119,000,000	1871	8,000,778	19.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,555,985	1880	3,600,000	7.78	Washington.....	109,100
France.....	36,000,000	1869	201,000	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,000
Austria and Hungary.....	35,000,000	1869	210,348	149.4	Vienne.....	1,833,000
Japan.....	31,000,000	1871	146,000	212.8	Yokohama.....	1,240,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,000,000	1871	210,348	149.4	London.....	3,251,000
German Empire.....	29,000,000	1871	190,000	153.0	Berlin.....	211,481
Italy.....	29,000,000	1871	108,847	267.0	Rome.....	211,481
Spain.....	19,000,000	1867	195,775	97.0	Madrid.....	211,481
Brazil.....	10,000,000	1871	1,200,000	8.3	Rio de Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	10,000,000	1871	1,200,000	8.3	Constantinople.....	1,000,000
Mexico.....	9,114,000	1869	1,200,000	7.6	Mexico.....	210,000
Sweden and Norway.....	5,000,000	1869	210,348	24.0	Stockholm.....	136,000
Prussia.....	5,000,000	1869	1,200,000	4.2	Berlin.....	211,481
Portugal.....	5,000,000	1871	1,200,000	4.2	Lisbon.....	224,000
Holland.....	3,600,000	1870	1,200,000	3.0	Amsterdam.....	90,000
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	1,200,000	2.5	Port-au-Prince.....	15,000
India.....	3,000,000	1870	1,200,000	2.5	Calcutta.....	115,000
Switzerland.....	2,500,000	1871	1,200,000	2.1	Berne.....	15,000
Peru.....	2,000,000	1871	1,200,000	1.7	Lima.....	100,000
Argentina.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Buenos Aires.....	15,000
Chile.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Santiago.....	15,000
Colombia.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Bogota.....	15,000
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Caracas.....	15,000
Guatemala.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Guatemala.....	15,000
El Salvador.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	San Salvador.....	15,000
Honduras.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Tegucigalpa.....	15,000
Nicaragua.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Managua.....	15,000
Costa Rica.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	San Jose.....	15,000
Panama.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Panama.....	15,000
Cuba.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Havana.....	15,000
Hawaii.....	1,500,000	1871	1,200,000	1.3	Honolulu.....	15,000

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased except (1) that needed for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband, or surviving wife.

Subject to the above the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, *viz.*:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount of sale, and twenty per centum of such amount immediately added as penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with *ten per cent. interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

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Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twelfth per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

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Samuel Ellison

LINN TOWNSHIP

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation: for a statute penalty: and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property: for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

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United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on the *tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fences as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of ——— County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at ——— and running thence ——— and terminating at ———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be).

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	120
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, 10		Sorghum Seed.....	20
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, 32		Broom Corn Seed.....	50
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	44
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; % for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c % lb, and Flour at \$8@ \$12 % bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@ \$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment,

\$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$——.

——, Iowa, ——, 18——.

—— after date — promises to pay to the order of ——, —— dollars, at ——, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after —— until paid. Interest payable ——, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and fully collectable.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$ —— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. ——.

P. O. ——.

——.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In —— Court of —— County, Iowa, ——, of —— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that —— justly indebted to ——, in the

sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of \$—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of \$——, and \$—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the ——— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against ——— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid ———.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And — hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18——.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
 ——— County. }

—— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ———, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this ——— day of ———, 18——. ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGroarty, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the time aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Delmar, Iowa.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA,)
 ——— County,) ss.

I, ———, of the County of ———, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ———, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ———, and State of Iowa, on the ——— day of ———,

A. D. 18—, at ——— o'clock ——— M.; and recorded in Book ——— of Mortgage Records, on page ———, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

—————, [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA,)
 ——— County,) ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a ——— in and for said county, personally appeared ———, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged ——— signature thereto to be ——— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and ——— seal, the day and year last above written. ———.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— County, and State of ———, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——— County, and State of ———, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described premises, situated in the County ———, and State of ———, to wit: (here insert description,) and ——— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that ——— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that ——— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and ——— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of ——— certain promissory note for the sum of ——— dollars.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

—————
 ———

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed ——— by and between ——— of the county of ——— and State of ———, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of ——— and State of ——— party of the second part. Witnesseth, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, ——— heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of ——— and State of ———, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said ——— or order ———

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within ——— days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of ——— dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of ———, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this ——— day of ———, A. D. 187 —, by and between ———, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and ———, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first



John Pitt

(DECEASED,
VIOLA

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

§ ———, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— or order, ——— dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at ———. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within ——— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

CHattel Mortgage.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$_____ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18____.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____ County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____.

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— County, State of ———, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of ——— County, State of ———, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of ——— County, and State of ——— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of ——— County, and State of ———, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the ——— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of ——— certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of ——— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person, in what order; but no person leaving a will.

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report: to whom sold: for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand: which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician: or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws : provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that *the law as written is, that they can not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



POPULATION OF LINN COUNTY IN 1875.

showing, by townships and cities, the number of males and females, the number of voters, the nativity of population and of voters, and the illiteracy of the county. Compiled from the State census of Iowa for 1875.

	POPULATION			No. of Foreign-born in Town.	No. of Foreign-born in City.	No. of Voters.	No. of Voters Foreign-born.	ILLITERACY			
	Males.	Females.	Total.					No. of Illiterate.	% of Total.	No. of Illiterate.	% of Total.
Bertram.....	467	357	824	124	343	191	169	1	2	1	
Brown.....	668	659	1327	669	633	305	282				
Boulder.....	457	436	893	423	338	205	141				
Buffalo.....	311	248	559	270	191	123	81				
College.....	499	421	920	406	236	164	99	6	5	6	
Western, town.....	113	125	238	109	141	62	55	1			
Clinton.....	548	494	1042	447	468	225	174		2		
Fairfax.....	599	560	1159	426	478	251	118		4	2	
Fayette.....	465	392	857	394	447	216	191				
Franklin.....	502	495	997	500	376	215	176				
Mt. Vernon, town.....	361	403	765	192	449	186	176				
Lisbon, town.....	273	288	561	213	329	157	126				1
Grant.....	457	393	850	338	424	185	161		2	2	
Jackson.....	509	465	975	445	445	223	181				
Linn.....	478	447	925	495	401	226	208				
Maine.....	668	647	1315	572	609	315	278	3	4		
Marion.....	1009	945	1954	885	992	468	421				
Marion, town.....	955	1071	2026	769	1217	465	395				
Monroe.....	368	582	1150	572	424	262	241	3	4	1	
Otter Creek.....	408	390	798	394	286	135	113				
Putnam.....	427	311	738	375	443	148	82			3	1
Rapid.....	688	644	1332	569	54	305	236	3	2	6	
Cedar Rapids, town.....	3364	3575	7107	2341	603	1761	1492	7	2	16	
Spring Grove.....	486	441	927	475	364	188	158	1	2	7	
Washington.....	791	696	1487	765	684	347	329				1
Total.....	16226	15483	31709	13425	14268	7271	5817	21	2	41	



R. D. Stephens

PRESIDENT FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MARION

HISTORY OF LINN COUNTY.

GEOLOGY.

INTRODUCTION.

The geology of Linn County is not isolated. It is a link in the chain of the geology of the Mississippi Basin. No especial examination of its soil and rocks, to our knowledge, has been had. In a general way, this has been done, as included in that of the Northwest, by that eminent scientist, David Dale Owen, United States Geologist, as given in his report of a geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, made under instructions from the United States Treasury Department, in the years 1848 and 1849.

In order to arrive at a comprehensive view of the geological record of Linn County, that is, as to its rock formations in geologic time, it will be necessary to show the connection that exists between it and our surroundings. Fortunately this is presented, and our Cedar River formation receives especial mention in the introduction to D. D. Owen's report:

The lower sandstones (lowest protozoic strata) will be seen capping to the surface on the east side of the Upper Mississippi, north of the Wisconsin River. This is underlain, also, the extensive drift and bed rock and clays of the Lake Superior country, these assuming a red tint and ferruginous, crystalline character.

To these succeed the Lower Magnesian Limestones, which appear on both sides of the Upper Mississippi, southeast of the lower sandstones, and partially intersected by narrow belts of the same, where they crop out beneath it, in the deep cuts of the streams, or rise to the surface along the bearings of particular axes of upheaval.

Next supervenes the Upper Magnesian Limestone, with its underlying shales, its fossil-bearing strata, and its coralline and pentamerous subdivisions, all lying south of the two preceding.

Southwest, again, we come upon the Cedar Limestones, cotemporary with the Devonian formation of British geologists, separating the Magnesian limestones of the northwest from the boniferous limestones and the great coal field of Iowa and Missouri.

The intervening country, lying chiefly toward the headwaters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and on Red River and the North, is everywhere with drift. The latter occupies, in this district, not only a large portion of the area of the above described formations, but nearly as much as all of them put together.

Underlying the whole of these formations, but showing themselves only over limited tracts, either in cuts of the surface or where they protrude in dykes or ridges (interrupted by igneous action), are the crystalline schistosity and gneiss.

We also represent this in tabular form, to show where corresponding to the known formations.

SUPERFICIAL SEDIMENTARY DEPOSITS.

DRIFT PERIOD.—Eruptive Rocks, and Fine and Coarse Drift; Red Clays and Marls, overlying the Red Sandstone of Lake Superior.

SUPERPOSITION OF THE FOSSILIFEROUS STRATA.

CORRESPONDING FORMATION.	FORMATION.	DESCRIPTION OF FORMATION.	GEOLOGIC AGE.
Hamilton Group, Onondaga Limestone.	Cedar Valley.	Upper Coralline Limestone. Middle Shell Beds. Lower Coralline Beds.	Devonian Age.
Clinton and Niagara Group (and Onondaga Limestone in part.)	Upper Magnesian Limestone of Iowa and Wisconsin.	Coralline and Pentamerous Beds. Land Bearing Beds. Shell Beds.	Upper Silurian Period.
Hudson River Group and Trenton Limestone.	Upper Sandstone of Minnesota and Wisconsin.	Sandstones, usually white and incoherent.	Lower Silurian Period.
Calcareous Sandstone of New York.	Lower Magnesian Limestone of Iowa and Wisconsin.	Magnesian Limestones, with veins and segregations of chert and quartz. Magnesian Limestone, with Oolitic layers and green particles, disseminated with interbeddings of Magnesian Limestone.	Lower Silurian Period.
Potsdam Sandstone of New York.	Lower Sandstone of Wisconsin and Minnesota.	Soft, fine Sandstones, usually fine grained. Upper Trilobite Bed; Finer bedded layers and Green Earth. Lower Coarse Lingula Grits; Lower Trilobite Beds; Limestone and Oolitic layers; Inferior Pebbly Beds; Red Sandstone of Lake Superior.	Lower Silurian Period.

As this pioneer and great geological report is becoming very scarce—perhaps the copy before us (a borrowed one from another county) is the only one in the county—and as it, fortunately, is the work of the father of our local knowledge on this subject, placing a few of his words in our county history will be but a due method of expressing our appreciation, and at the same time we shall be preserving to our posterity a legacy of great value. It is from this report that the geological information we find in our text-books, relating to our territory, has been derived. In this report, we believe, the world first learned that America was the oldest continent—Europe and Asia, with all their great and lofty mountains, were modern in comparison to America. In the report on the by which he was led to the announcement that America is the oldest continent; “Bad Lands” in Nebraska and Dakota. David Dale Owen gives the reasoning geologically speaking, it is not the “New World,” as we have been led to call it. We give this reasoning as an unique specimen; and which may serve as a model for our geological reasoning; and perhaps be the ideal on which some future Owen will reason out and establish the detailed geological history of Linn County:

“The investigation connected with the geology of this curious country, and the natural history of its ancient Fauna, are invested with no small degree of interest when we consider that, at the time these singular animals roamed over the *Mammals Traces* of the Upper Missouri, the configuration of our present continent was very different from what it now is. Europe and Asia were then, in fact, no continents at all, being represented only by a few islands, scattered over a wide expanse of ocean. The Atlantic coast of the United States, back to the mountain ranges, and up the valley of the Mississippi as high as Vicksburg, was yet under water. Mount Etna, that remarkable volcanic cone

of Sicily, nearly 11,000 feet in height, was yet unformed, and the fertile plateau of that island, more than 100 miles in circumference was still deep under the tertiary Mediterranean Sea. In Europe, during the period following the extermination of the esene fauna of Nebraska, the Alps have been heaved up nearly their whole height, and in Northern India, the whole sub-Himalayan range has been elevated. In South America, 9,000 feet has been added to the height of the Cordilleras, and the South Atlantic has been driven back 700 miles; while a district of country 2,500 miles in length, from the Great Plain of the Amazons to the Straits of Magellan, has emerged from the ocean.

"Some of my readers, who have not made Geology a particular study, may be curious to follow the course of reasoning by which geologists have arrived at such startling results—results which must, no doubt, appear to them incredible.

"In Europe, in Asia, and both North and South America, science has long observed and studied particular geologic formations, which, in all these countries, have a certain degree of uniformity of organic remains therein embedded. These are, chiefly, an assemblage of marine shells and corals, which, though they differ in most instances in trivial minutiae of form, yet bear a close resemblance to the very shells and corals now inhabiting our seas, and which are cast by thousands upon our shores.

"It is not in a few rare instances alone that these fossil shells are detected embedded in the substance of the rocks in question; many of the strata, and especially those that contain much lime, actually teem with these exuvie; and not infrequently, as in Florida and Mississippi, they are but an agglutinated aggregate of marine productions. We have, indeed, the most unequivocal proof that all the strata comprising this formation have been a succession of sediments or precipitates consolidated at the *bottom of the ocean*. Alternating with these beds, there are also others interstratified, filled with the bones of quadrupeds which have perished on the banks and near the mouths of rivers, whence they have been swept into estuaries and bays, and embedded in the sediment there accumulating. In the occurrence of such mammalian remains, the geologic formations to which the attention of the reader is now called differ essentially from every other which underlies them, and which, therefore, are of more ancient date, since it is self-evident that the upper layers of sedimentary deposits must always be the newest and last to have settled down.

"These bone and shell beds constitute what is now known as the Tertiary or Cainozoic grand divisions of the fossiliferous rocks, and overlie the chalk of England and the contemporaneous marly limestones and argillaceous beds of this country; and with the exception of transported superficial sands, gravel, erratics, marls and alluvial earth, are unquestionably the most recent of the sedimentary strata. These tertiary rocks are of great thickness, and admit of being subdivided into subordinate groups and members, of older and newer dates—chronologically, as well as palaeontologically, distinctly separable from each other. Thus we have become acquainted with a lower, middle and an upper group, and even subdivisions of these groups, in each of which peculiar and distinct races of animals are found. By these, any given member can at once be identified, even on remote continents. For instance, the gigantic animal, the skeleton of which was discovered in the bad lands, called the *Palaotherium*, characterizes the lowest group of the formation. Its remains are confined exclusively to the *esene* beds, both in Europe and this country; whereby we learn that the animal lived during the dawn of that geological epoch, and became entirely extinct before the middle group began to accumulate, which latter does not contain a vestige of its bones, though rich in the remains of

an entirely different set of extinct animals. The same is true of the uppermost and most modern beds of the formation as compared with the middle and lowest divisions.

"Now it is an axiom in geology, which all experience fully confirms, that there is never any reversal of superposition—these tertiary beds invariably occupying the same relative position with respect to the crink formation, being always above it, never below it so long as they remain in their original undisturbed condition. They may be twisted, contorted and sometimes even turned and folded under the upper, over limited spaces; but these are local inversions of the order of arrangement by subsequent disturbance, and occur only in mountain chains in which powerful subterranean forces have been at work, and close observation can even there, in many instances, trace the continuity of strata around the axes of the pliated subverted beds.

"In such situations, the strata may be baked, indurated and greatly altered from their original appearance, but all this does not by any means militate against the general proposition. Wherever organic remains can in such cases be detected, they always prove to be infallible guides to unravel the complicated structure and solve the difficult geological problems which such regions frequently present.

"Another self-evident fact of this science regards all strata which have been rent asunder, broken, tilted, or otherwise disturbed, as, in every case, more ancient than the dislocating forces and eruptions producing such derangement of the bed; and older, also, than the rocks which, in a nascent state, may be thrust up through the fissures and parted walls of the superincumbent layers.

"Admitting these facts, the corollary follows which determines the age of mountain chains, and which may now be illustrated by demonstrating the period of the principal uplift which gave origin to the highest and most extensive range of mountains in all Europe.

"Among the sedimentary strata forming part of the flanks of the Alps, there are certain dark colored slates, marls and sandstones, known in Switzerland by the name of Flysch. These beds are implicated in the gigantic movements which have convulsed the whole of Switzerland, and they have been carried on the crest of the intruding masses, in their upward course, until they have actually been raised more than 10,000 feet—nearly to the highest summits of the chain. This effect was produced, not by one violent, tremendous eruption, but rather by a long succession of oscillatory movements—by contractions and subsidence of the rocks during periods of repose, and the extinguishment of volcanic fires; and by the expansion of the wedge-shaped nucleus, as well as by the ejection of incandescent materials, during the rekindling of the irresistible chemical reactions, called into activity by interchanges of elective affinities going forward in the great laboratory of nature—the bowels of the earth.

"The question now arises: Can we determine the age of these disturbed Flysch beds? Can we refer them to any group of sedimentary strata, the age of which is well established? If so, we have the clue—we have the data, the proof—the *quid erat demonstrari*, by which the period of formation of the Alps is mathematically demonstrated. The Flysch beds were long regarded as of great geological antiquity, anterior even to the great coal formation; but in the language of a French geologist, 'The longer they are studied, the younger they grow,' and this, notwithstanding their great hardness, solidity, or even local crystalline structure. Now, all the most experienced geologists of Europe admit that, so far from being elevated with the *pyrenean rocks*, their position above the *numulite limestone* has latterly proved that they really belong to the

eocene or early tertiary, which subdivision contains, in France, the celebrated Gypsum quarries of Montmartre, containing the remains of *Palæothorax* and other remarkable extinct quadrupeds, and which are contemporaneous with the Nebraska beds, affording a gigantic variety of the same genus, and the other coeval extinct races which form so interesting a feature in the paleontology of the *Mauvaises Terres*.

Thus it is that the geologist is able to prove, as satisfactorily as can be demonstrated a mathematical problem, that, at the times these fossil mammalia of Nebraska lived, the ocean ebbed and flowed over Switzerland, including the present site of the Alps, whose highest summits then only reached above its surface, constituting a small archipelago of a few distant islands on the great expanse of the tertiary sea."

STRATIFIED ROCKS.

In the prosecution of his survey in 1849, Dr. Owen visited Linn County. Maj. Robert Holmes, then a resident at Marion, "piloted" him about the country, where there were rocks exposed, or things remarkable to be seen. The Major speaks of him as a man of the acuteest observation, and the *greatest reticence*: his eyes were all the time open to see and detect, and his mind seemed hard at work, analyzing, comparing and classifying his observations. One day, after a long ride in silence, the Major thought to enlist him in a conversation, and asked him his opinion on a subject then exciting public attention: "If the science of Geology confirmed the Bible?" His reply was: "Sir Charles Lyell is of the opinion it does." The Major says "he remembers that reply well, as he had plenty of time to ponder it over, but no further opportunity for conversation."

The particular object of his visiting the valley of the Cedar was to determine its geological character: the point of great interest being that the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous formations come together somewhere to the east of and above the confluence of the Cedar and Iowa Rivers. The strata of either in places were found near together, but owing to the limited outcropping of rocks it was difficult to lay down a particular line of limit.

He says: "The inferences to be deduced from his observations (given below) made on both sides of Cedar River, in Muscatine, Johnson, Cedar and Linn Counties, are: All the rocks, as well those referable to the Upper Silurian as to the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, have been subjected to disturbances subsequent to the Carboniferous era. These disturbances have been chiefly dislocations, through which the strata have been displaced more by abrupt vertical depressions and elevations, than by prolonged, arched or waved movements."

Its Mineral Contents—The structure and composition of the rocks which form the mass of this tract of country are not amenable for the extraction of minerals; its physical properties, however, do not indicate a mineral tract. Also, the commoner of our more conspicuous minerals observed of important uses of absorption and synthesis. The surface is comparatively level; the beds of rocks lie low and horizontal, and are composed mainly of sand, shale, and clay, beyond the sphere of active action that has occurred and filled with metallic matter, the magnesian limestones lying to the southeast, once to the Mississippi.

Its Physical and Agricultural Character.—On leaving the northwestern margin of that portion of the Illinois and Mississippi which, on the west side of the Mississippi, just left below, in the vicinity of Muscatine, a sudden change is observable, not only in the character of the soil, but also, to some extent, in the climate. The soil which overlies the sandstones of the coal measures is of that warm, arid, siliceous, porous character, which rapidly disintegrates vegetation, but is apt to leave it in a porous condition, during the months of Summer or Autumn, while immediately north of the mouth of Mud Creek (Sec. 10, T. 78, R. 2 W.), the stiff, dark, calcareous soil marking the transition to the limestones of the Cedar Valley appears. Much less forcing in its character than the other, this soil is even richer and more retentive; it supports the successive acquisitions and infusions from organic decomposition, until the proportion of geline, humus and other organic principles rise from ten to sometimes even to thirty per cent. For wheat and small grain generally this soil is well adapted.

Its Local Details.—On leaving the Mississippi at Muscatine, and proceeding in a northerly course for two or three miles, there is a change in the soil after passing the principal branch of Mud (Mad?) Creek, and on Section 27, Township 79 north, Range 2 west, Fifth Principal Meridian, on the east bank of Sugar Creek (Cedar County), ledges of magnesian limestone rise twelve feet above the water level at the foot of a dam. In this rock I found no well-defined fossils; but the magnesian *Pachystrophia* and *Pectinaria*, as well as the fibrous bed character leave little doubt that it belongs to the Upper Silurian epoch. This inference was confirmed by observations on the opposite side of the same stream, where these magnesian beds are at an elevation of from fifteen to twenty feet, and have resting on them from fifteen to twenty feet of a white, brecciated, close-textured limestone, the extension of the beds of the Upper or Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River; at which locality the superior beds contain *Pachystrophia reticularis*, *T. aspera*, *Spirifer carolinensis*, *Orthis asperata* and *Pecten asperatus*.

In juxtaposition with these calcareous beds, in a hollow, not thirty paces from Sugar Creek, and at an elevation of twenty-five feet above the creek, a light, buff banded freestone, an outlier of the coal formation, crops out. On Section 15, Township 79 north, Range 2 west, on the same creek at Freeman's Quarry, are solid ledges of magnesian limestone to the height of thirty feet. At this locality, no white limestone was observed overlying it, only some loose pieces of freestone are scattered on the slopes. In some of the slabs of the magnesian limestone lying in the quarry are casts of *Orthis papilion*, a small *Pachystrophia* and an *Orthis*, not sufficiently well preserved to make out the species. At Floyd's Mill on the same creek, on Section 14, Township 80 north, Range 3 west, is a similar rock, having, however, a more earthy and arenaceous appearance, and sometimes banded. There the white, brecciated limestone lies about twenty feet above the water. On Red Cedar River, half a mile from Rochester, southeast of Section 2, Township 79, Range 3 west, is magnesian limestone, like that at Parkhurst, and a variety of freestone is again in close proximity; and a half a mile west of the same place, twenty feet of buff colored earthy magnesian limestone (this rock has the same lithological appearance as the Quarry Creek rock near Le Claire on the Mississippi and an analysis gave Carbonate of Lime 52.15; Carbonate of Magnesia 42.10; Oxide of Iron, Alumina, etc., 1.00; Insoluble matter, 1.20; loss and moisture 2.65), is exposed with nests of calcareous spar and black specks disseminated, such as are found at the head of the Upper Rapids of the Mississippi.

On Rock Creek, a mile northeast of Rochester, a light colored magnesian limestone is in place; and the same rocks form ledges of thirty to forty feet above the level at Rocky Run, on Section 27, Township 80, Range 3 west. At these latter localities, the magnesian limestone is of a much lighter color than is usual; it has, however, the texture and crystalline aspect peculiar to dolomitic rocks. Only obscure casts of organic remains are found in it.

In digging a well on Section 9, Township 80 north, Range 3 west, rock was struck at thirty-two feet, and the excavation continued for forty-three feet more, first through white, close-grained limestone, and then magnesian limestone. The top of the well is about seventy feet above the waters of the Cedar. A mile or more and a half from this place on Rocky Run, earthy magnesian limestone with dark specks is exposed eight feet above the water. At the south end of Mason's Grove the rock is a local bed of magnesian limestone, containing *Orthis* fossils.

Between this place and Rocky Run, porphyritic boulders are scattered over the prairies, of a similar composition to those observed in the Winnebago Reserve (south of Crow Wing, Minnesota), but smaller, about one-third the size.

At the crossing of Cedar Creek, in the southern part of Cedar County, twenty-six feet of buff-colored magnesian limestone, with cavities, is exposed, in a quarry. The lower strata, to the height of fifteen feet, lie in heavy beds from one and a half to three feet thick, and over the whole the beds are much broken and irregularly divided.

At the crossing of Breakneck Creek, on the road from Rochester to Marion, the rocks are schistose, even-bedded, and ring under the hammer, possessing a texture like some of the Davenport limestone.

On Section 11, Township 83 north, Range 7 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, west side of Indian Creek, the upper rock is compact, close-textured limestone, resting on magnesian limestone beneath.

At the source of the Big Spring that drives McLeod's Mill on Section 9, Township 83 north, Range 7 west, a part of the rocks are a soft, yellow, bluish and blue stone, like that observed at Quarry Creek, near Parkhurst.

The bed of Cedar River, at the rapids near the rapids in Cedar Rapids, in Linn County, is formed of white and gray compact limestone, containing *Stromatopora*, *Orthis*, *Crinoid*, *Spirifer carinatus*, *Lithostrotia*, *L. carinata*, *L. carinata*, *L. carinata*, *L. carinata* (var. *L. carinata*), *Gorgonia retiformis*, and a small species of *Corymbella*. The quarry near by, which has been opened in the prairie bottom, is composed of thin, steep beds of limestones, containing nests of calcareous spar. It is siliceous, however, few or no fossils.

On the high ground, between Cedar Rapids and Marion, on Section 15, Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ 117, Township 85 north, Range 7 west of Fifth Principal Meridian, freestones, like those of the coal series, occur, whilst a quarter of a mile north of this place, both buff-colored magnesian and white compact limestones are in place.

In sinking wells on the prairie on which Marion stands, a schistose limestone is struck, at a depth of from thirty to thirty-five feet. The soil and sub-soil are usually fifteen feet deep. Beneath these a stiff blue clay sets in, sometimes passing into a yellow clay, enclosing water-worn pebbles. Under this clay is an ancient vegetable mold, intermixed with sticks, leaves and timber. This soil rests upon the above mentioned limestones. Water rises plentifully, to the height of seven feet in the wells, on penetrating the ancient soil.

Small particles of lead ore are reported to have been found, in digging the foundation of the Court House at Marion. It is possible, however, that it may have been pyrites, or blende, ores which are of more frequent occurrence in the formations prevalent in Linn County.

Where the Tipton road, passing through Linn Grove, crosses Big Creek, compact magnesian limestone is overlaid by white and buff-colored limestone. In the bed of Cedar River, in Township 80 north, Range 3 west of Fifth Principal Meridian, probably on Sections 34 and 27, limestone, possessing a close lithographic texture, is found at a low stage of the river.

The stone cutters of Iowa City are supplied with crinoid stems from a quarry of cream-colored limestone, which lies in thin, even bedded layers, to the height of from thirty to forty feet above Cedar River, in the south part of Township 82 north, Range 4 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. The lowest strata, which are the thickest, hardly exceed eight inches. In some of the layers, small hemispherical concretions run in the joints of the strata, as well as through the substance of the rock itself. The best of the slabs approximate in character to lithographic limestone. They are, however, of too coarse a texture for fine work. The upper strata are striped with yellow, obliquely to the bedding. On Section 18, Township 81 north, Range 4 west, where the south line of the section strikes the river above Washington Ferry, the rocks are of the same character as at the last described quarry, only in rather thicker layers of a yet coarser texture. The lowest layers have very much the aspect of the beds observed on the west side of Clear Creek. A north and south crevice traverses the rock at this place, containing some calcareous spar and ferruginous clay; but no metallic ores have been discovered, the crevice being filled with tumbled wall-rock, intermixed with red clay. The strata have a southerly dip of 4° .

A quarter of a mile lower down, near the middle of Section 34, of the same township and range, below Washington Ferry, there is a fine quarry of heavy beds of sub-crystalline magnesian limestone. This rock, which is of the Upper Silurian Period, dips southwesterly, under the thin bedded limestones above the Ferry. These latter appear, from their chemical composition, to belong to the Devonian system, although no evidence was derived from organic remains, which are very scarce at both localities. Some well known Devonian forms are, however, in the debris of the river near by.

In Hickory Grove, on the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 80 north, Range 4 west of Fifth Principal Meridian, both magnesian limestone and white limestone lie within two yards of each other, the latter containing *Stromatopora*, *Orthis*, *Crinoid*, *Spirifer*, and a *Stromatopora*, of the same species as that found in the Winnebago Reserve.

The Devonian rocks consists chiefly of white or gray limestones, sometimes brecciated, or of argillaceous limestones, both varieties containing a much smaller percentage of magnesia than the adjacent dolomitic rocks of Upper Silurian date. The former are of no great thickness, probably not exceeding seventy feet.

The prairie country, based on rocks belonging to the Devonian and Carboniferous Systems, extending up the Red Cedar, Cedar, Iowa, and the Moines, as high as latitude 42. 34° 11', presents a body of fertile land, which, taken as a whole, the richness in organic elements, for amount of saline matter and due admixture of earthy silicates, affords a combination that belongs only to the most fertile upland plains.

The valley of the Cedar River and Indian Creek have been formed subsequent to the Devonian age. There was a wide valley for the Cedar at the time of the Drift, which may have filled it up level, and when it was scooped out again the channel of the river, in places, may have been considerably changed.

As a special object of interest, we may mention that the rocks of Cedar River in Linn County afford the finest specimens of fossils—they are literally a great shell-bed—from which Devonian, Carboniferous and Silurian fossils can

be taken almost as natural as life, with many undetermined species. In addition to those fossils given, we have found a *Zaphrentis*, *Orthis*, *Orthis*, and other polyps. A *Tribolite*, beautiful specimen (photographed). *Geodes*. Some of the shell-bed rock polishes into pretty marble ornaments, barring the blemishes caused by the shell of the fossil. There is a layer of this rock overlying yellow clay, on the bank of the river, below the dam and just above the creek, coming down the Vinton road. In the quarries on the C. & N. W. Ry., two miles below Cedar Rapids, can be had fine specimens of colored calcite, and in the lower quarry concretionary structures, like *geodes*, are numerous.

In the upper bluff rock, at a small ravine, below an old lime kiln at the bend of the river, between three and four miles above Cedar Rapids, at one place appear fossils, undetermined in name, that may be carboniferous. The shell rock, which is last seen at the bend of the river (as above), crops out again below Cedar Rapids in a ledge south of the creek, a distance above the upper lime kiln, back from the river a short distance. At the latter place are porous stones, oval in shape, that suggest a sponge petrified.

Between Indian Creek and the Cedar River, westward of Marion, there are places, sink holes, where the water has found its way down in the rock, and in places caverns have been worn. It is possible that in the stalagnite of these caverns there may be petrified human remains.

Concretionary structures can be obtained in the clay bank at the Epley brick yard; they are in all shapes, single and combined, round and flat, hollow and cracked. Some are odd looking.

There is an indication of a fault—a vertical depression—having taken place at the rapids in the Cedar, near where the Vinton Road Creek enters the river.

The tilted rocks in the vicinity of the Wapsipinicon give evidence of considerable disturbance.

UNSTRATIFIED ROCKS.

The Drift Period will be the part of this subject of most interest to the general reader, especially so, as there are only a few persons but have an opinion as to its origin. The drift has covered, substantially, the whole country; but in the present valleys, nearly every drift vestige has been removed, and hence is not covered with drift material, as is the case on the general levels above the river valleys, in the woods and over the open prairies; an occasional "boulder"—a component part of the drift soil—of more than ordinary dimensions, in the valley or bed of the river, has been left as a relic to point to the past, and to the reflecting mind suggest what may have been.

In speaking of the drift soil, we say the drift deposit; this, of itself, suggests that the soil has been deposited—has been brought here, from somewhere, by some means. We find it composed of clay, sand, gravel, rocks and an occasional piece of coal and other minerals has been found. This drift soil is many feet in depth—from inches in some places to over a hundred feet in other places. Throughout the drift—deep down, or protruding at the surface—we find rocks, these of larger size called boulders. These boulders, in places, are near together, thick on the ground; then, a whole section might be searched and not one to be found. Sometimes we see them lying in such direction to each other that there seems to be some method in their being scattered—in streaks longer than wide—and these streaks may have a direction from the northeast to the southwest or from the southwest to the northeast. These boulders are observed to be unlike the rocks we find in the quarries of our county; they are different in composition, generally of granite. They have a smooth surface, most and

rounded in shape, indicating that they have been smoothed—by the same influences we find stones smoothed in the creeks and rivers—worn smooth by abrasion by the action of water. These rocks came from somewhere; where they came from, the soil surrounding them came from also, would be a natural inference, and came at the same time—the boulders and the drift soil came together. If we know where the boulders were brought from, we may then find out the means by which they may have been brought together here.

The Drift epoch is usually called the Glacial epoch, under the idea that ice, either in the form of icebergs or glaciers, was concerned in the transportation of the boulders, pebbles and earth. Ice may float masses of many thousand tons weight, when in the condition of an iceberg, for twenty, thirty or hundreds of miles; and so glaciers, as in Greenland, may bear along great masses of rock or earth. But simple running or moving water is comparatively feeble for such results. There are, then, two theories—the *Iceberg* and the *Glacier*. The former supposes large parts of the continent under the sea; the latter places the same regions above the sea, and perhaps at a higher elevation than now. They thus diverge at the outset.—*Dana*.

How the drift became connected with icebergs, and the iceberg's relationship to the glacier, can be seen at a glance on reading Dr. Kane's description of those in Greenland:

Humboldt Glacier. This line of cliff rose in a solid, glassy wall, 300 feet above the water level, with an unknown, and therefore depth below it. The interior with which it communicated and from which it issued, was an unsurveyed *mer de glace*, an ice ocean, to the eye, of boundless dimensions.

It was in full sight—the mighty crystal bridge which connects the two continents of America and Greenland. In mass, Greenland is continental over 1,200 miles in length. Imagine, now, the center of such a continent, occupied through nearly its whole extent by a deep, unbroken sheet of ice, that gathers perennial increase from the water shed of vast, snow-covered mountains and all the precipitations of the atmosphere upon its own surface. Imagine this moving on like a great glacial river, seeking an outlet at every fiord and valley, rolling icy cataracts into the Atlantic and Greenland sea. It is thus, and thus only, that we must form a just conception of a great glacier. It was surely that the conviction lay upon me, that I was looking upon the counterpart of the great river system of Arctic Asia and America. Yet here were no water-boulders from the south. Every particle of moisture had its origin within the Polar Circle, and had been converted into ice. There were no vast effusions, no forest or animal trunks borne down by liquid torrents. Here was a plastic, moving, semi-solid mass, obliterating life, swallowing rocks and islands, and plowing its way with irresistible march through the crust of an investing sea.

As the surface of the glacier receded to the south, its face seemed broken by piles of earth and rock-stained rubbish.

As I looked over the ice belt, losing itself in the far distance, and covered with its millions of tons of rubbish, greenstones, limestones, chloritic slates, rounded and angular, massive and ground to powder, the importance as a geological agent in its transportation of drift struck me with great force. Its enormous masses of the Great Glacier are propelled, step by step, year by year, until, reaching water capable of supporting them, they are floated off to be lost in the temperatures of other regions.

We now present part of what has been said by Dr. Owen in his report:

Extensive deposits of drift prevail throughout the interior of the Chippewa land district. These fill up the inequalities of the surface, and give, for long distances, a greater degree of flatness and uniformity of surface than one would expect to encounter in a country near the sources of so many large streams.

Between the western tributaries of the Chippewa River and the heads of the eastern branches of the St. Croix and Rum Rivers, the drift seems to rest chiefly on the northern extension of the lower protozoic (containing remains of the earliest life of the globe) sandstones of Wisconsin, which formation appears to be in place only at a few points by intricate, recent igneous origin. The drift of this part of Wisconsin, which, in a great measure, conceals these underlying formations, is chiefly of a light, sandy and gravelly nature, supporting, locally, multitudes of boulders, many of which do not appear to be far removed from the parent rock. Where valleys have been excavated by streams, these boulders, undermined and rolling from the higher grounds, are accumulated on the banks and at the mouths of the rivers, causing frequent obstruction in the channel, or covering it as with an artificial pavement.

Northeast of the Chippewa, toward the Wisconsin boundary, the drift becomes chiefly metamorphic (sedimentary rocks, which have been changed by heat) schists and granitic rocks, and the same is true of the extreme northern portion of the district, and of a belt of country some forty or fifty miles in width, ranging north-northeast and south-southwest, from Mille Lacs,

through the rapids of the Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers, between longitude 94° and 95°. In these latter regions, besides the coarse bedded drift sand and gravel, a deposit of finer materials, more finely and argillaceous, and of a gray color, prevails over the former ones.

Bordering Lake Superior, red clays and marls, containing a large percentage of oxide of iron, underlie the bedded drift.

The sand which constitutes the most bulky part of the drift of the interior of Wisconsin, north of the forty-third degree of latitude, has evidently been derived from the denudation of the beds of the lower sandstones, belonging to the lower Silurian Period.

Between Crow Wing and Sandy Lake, there is no mark visible of a gap in the Mississippi. The sections exposed by the river, throughout the whole distance, present deposits of clay, sand, pebbles, boulders and loam, varying, in thickness, from ten to one hundred and twenty feet. Such deposits are usually described as a part of the drift formation, although it is evident to my mind, that they were deposited under very different circumstances from those which operated during the great "erratic" period.

In some places the drift hills are conical, or, rather, dome like; but most generally the elevations are in the shape of narrow, oblong ridges, with gently undulating valleys between them.

Opposite Upper Saukville (Wisconsin River), the hills on the river are again of drift, composed of loose sand and boulders of trap, porphyry, quartzite, granite and masses of magnesian limestone, some of which would weigh several hundred pounds. Behind the drift hills, which are upward of one hundred feet high, rise higher hills, in which, rocks are partially exposed, and one mile above Sauk Prairie, the lower magnesian limestone forms a bold and rugged escarpment at the top of the bluffs, which are three hundred and sixty feet high, with drift hills on the foreground one hundred and thirty feet high, resting against the slope of the principal range.

On the west side of the Mississippi, in the vast prairie region of Iowa, the attention of the geologist is frequently arrested by erratic blocks of enormous dimensions, scattered here and there, and half sunk in the ground. As they arise around the ocean of grass, they may be seen for miles; and in the absence of more conspicuous objects, they form the principal landmarks of the traveler. The largest of them might, in an inhabited country, very well be mistaken for cabins in the distance. The measurements of one observed, were found to be fifty feet in circumference and twelve feet high. It is probable that at least one-half the rock is buried beneath the ground. Hence, may be gathered some idea of their dimensions.

The boulders appear to be most abundant along the route which I traveled, between the headwaters of the Wapsipinicon and Red Cedar (Cedar), and some ten to fifteen miles beyond the latter, along a belt which may be twenty to thirty miles in breadth.

Among the smaller of these erratic blocks is considerable variety; thus, however, somewhat remarkable that almost every large boulder which I examined in this region is a peculiar variety of porphyritic granite, in which the feldspar is of a flesh color, and often in large, regular crystals. Of the granite which I found in place in the (northwest of Wisconsin) Chippewa land district, along my route to Lake Superior, that which was found at the first rapids of the Court Oreille River (from Lake Court Oreille, in the northwest corner of Chippewa Co., Wis., to the Chippewa River), comes nearest to the composition and appearance of these prairie boulders. This, however, can hardly be the source from which they have drifted, for the direction of the belt of erratics does not appear to be transverse to the streams, that is, from northeast to southwest, but parallel with them, from northwest to southeast.

No boulders were found near Cedar River, in Townships 70, 80 and 81. A few only were noticed in the east part of Johnson County, e. i. in northern Iowa City, near the Palimpsest.

The only explanation that is at all satisfactory in accounting for the transporting power which has brought these detached masses of granite rocks into their present position is, floating ice—ice drifted by currents setting in from the north before the land emerged from the ocean, in the same manner as, at the present time, thousands of tons of rock are precipitated on the bed of the Atlantic Ocean from icebergs which annually work their way from the north, and melt in southern latitudes. No mere currents appear at all adequate to convey such heavy blocks across valleys and over hills, a distance of hundreds of miles, and to the present position. Their isolated position on the prairie also indicates that they were dropped into their present position, rather than rolled into it. Under the latter supposition, even if it were possible, they would probably be of coarse texture and more regularly rounded, as they are not.

There are facts ascertained which render it probable that a large area of the Northwest Territory has been raised during very modern periods, even since the present fauna inhabited its lakes and rivers. Below Parshurst (Rock Island rapids?), on the west bank of the Mississippi, I have observed, over a considerable tract, multitudes of shells, of the same species as the fresh water mollusca, of the same species as those now inhabiting the Mississippi and its tributaries, elevated far beyond the reach of the highest freshets: and I am informed that the same deposit can be found in some places as much as a hundred feet or more above high water mark. It is well known to those who have traveled much in the swampy and undine regions of the Mississippi Valley, that there is a thin, indistinguishable, continuous line, across the whole, so that land which was formerly covered with water is now completely dry, and soil marks

found through portions of the prairie country show that many of these places are but drained lakes or expansions of the great water courses.

The fine siltstones and loamy sands widely distributed in the valley of the Mississippi, at an elevation of a hundred to two hundred feet above the present rivers, containing *Oriskany*, *Physa*, *Succinea*, *H. laticostata*, *H. costata*, and *P. costata*, with occasional *Planorbis*, *Planorbis*, and *Planorbis*, and considered to be of the age of the lower tertiary deposit of the Rhine, in Germany, affords evidence of a modern rise of the lands of the interior of the Northwest.

There is abundant evidence of the rise of land throughout the valley of the St. Peter's, and I would call attention to the fact that the highest elevation in Linn County, in 1861, while but few are seen in the north prairie, and none in the recent glacial deposits. Hence I infer that the second bench was not formed by the same causes which accumulated the first bench.

In relation to an occasional piece of rock, Dr. Owen has this to say: "On the Mankato (St. Peter's) several pieces of lignite were picked up from the beds and banks of the streams. Some of this lignite approaches in its character to cannel coal, but most of it has a brown color, and exhibits distinctly the ligneous fiber and other structure of the wood from which it has been derived. At one point, a fragment was found seventy feet above the level of the river, projecting from the drift. It appears most probable that the pieces found have been transported from the North along with the drift. All of the coal found did not exceed ten pounds." A similar origin can most probably be ascribed to any other pieces of mineral that may be found.

Since the publication of that report, we believe coal of this character has been discovered in the Arctic regions on Bathurst Island, which lies in a line to the north of a trend of the great lakes of the north—Winnipeg, Athabasca and Great Slave; and it is noticeable that this lake valley is parallel to the present iceberg channel of Baffin's Bay. This would be a strong argument to support the iceberg as against the glacial view of the origin of the drift.

This coal of a "woody fiber" may have been formed from wood carried to the Arctic regions by ocean currents, as is being done by the Gulf Stream to the coast of Nova Zembla to-day. This Gulf Stream in and north of latitude 42° meets the Arctic currents that bring down the icebergs, retards their surface southerly flow, and, hence, icebergs are seldom seen below that latitude. If the same natural Gulf Stream, with a continent submerged, had passed over the now Valley of the Mississippi, and an iceberg had come down over the now valley of the lakes, stretching to the north, the Gulf Stream would have checked those icebergs in the latitudes in which we now find the boulders.

The larger part of the drift deposit on the prairies is now clay, when, in all probability, it was sand when deposited. It may occur to ask, what has produced the change? We can, perhaps, answer this question by asking another one: What has become of all the vegetation that it is reasonable to suppose through the unnumbered years, has grown, fallen and decayed on the soil? On poor, sandy soils we have known men to haul peat, wood, etc., and burn it. This had the effect, in a short time, to make a heavier soil—to make a light clay of it. Nature may have worked in the same way; burnt the accumulated vegetable deposits, and from the original sandy soil, through the action of the ashes on the same, changed it to beds of clay.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

How long man has existed on this earth has not been determined. History and chronology are not by any means definite as to his age. It is very probable that our knowledge of man, or what man may have done, does not extend farther back than the time when his thoughts became preserved in writing. We think this is so, for we find that the first record, or oldest record, we have is of the people that first refined or preserved their thoughts in writing. Historical

man is no older than the time of the knowledge of writing. In the earliest records, traditions of a remoter time may be preserved, but it is hardly possible that tradition has any reliability more than a thousand years, if as long, previous to the time of writing. Where we find records of man unmentioned in history, not necessarily prior to any history, those records and those people are called pre-historic. In America, history goes back no further than is preserved in the oldest European annals. The North American Indians had no written language prior to the time of the European; they had traditions, and memory preserved them as best it could.

To determine the age of man from his first appearance on the earth is undoubtedly an impossibility. However, it would be natural to suppose that the oldest continent was man's first habitat; there we should find the first evidence of his existence. What relics of man—fossils, preservations in the rocks, caves and earth—there may be in America, on account of the limited search that has been made, we cannot now tell. In Europe, extensive pre-historic relics have been discovered. Near Abbeville, on the Somme River, in north of France, relics were discovered in a bed of stratified loam, sand and gravel situated ninety feet above the valley; the layers apparently had not been destroyed since their formation. Bones of the old elephant were found in the overlying sandy layer. Near Amiens, the beds are similar, and are situated eighty-nine feet above the bottom of the valley. Their thickness is twenty to thirty feet. The arrow-heads and hatchets are in a gravel resting on chalk; and in the same deposit were found bones of the ancient elephant, rhinoceros and hippopotamus. At Hoxne, England, five miles east of Diss, flint implements occur in alluvium, with land and fresh water shells, and some mammalian bones—part of them of extinct species; and it is probable that the deposits date back to Post-Tertiary mammals. The beds, according to Prestwick, "are more recent than the boulder clay of the Glacial Period. This evidence may not be carrying man back in past time so much as the bringing forward of the extinct animals toward our own times. About several of the Swiss lakes, there are remains of "lake habitations," in the shape of piles and platforms for their support, which are in view at occasional low stages of the water. In connection with the structures, numerous human relics have been found, such as stone arrow-heads, lance-heads, axes, hammers, bone harpoons, bone arrow heads, pieces of pottery; but nothing made of metal. Many relics have been found in caves. Near Aray, in France, a human jaw was found in the same bed which contained remains of rhinoceros and the cave bear and hyena. In Kent's Cavern, near Forquay, England, there are flint arrow heads. At Brixham, Devonshire, in the superficial stalagmite, other human relics—as fragments of rude pottery and bones—have been found, with bones of the ancient mammals; and they occur in each case in such connection as appears to show that man existed before the extermination of the Post-Tertiary species. A cave near Auvignac, in the vicinity of the Pyrenees, contains human skeletons, and flint and bone or horn implements, along with fragments of bones or teeth of the cave hyena, cave bear, cave fox, fox, wild boar, bison, stag, roe deer, Irish elk, and others. These bones are supposed to have been carried in by the ancient inhabitants, and the most of them were from their food. Many show that they had been split open to get out the marrow. Some of these are of the species of the Post-Tertiary, which were probably the earliest to disappear.

These quotations will convey a brief idea of what may be found elsewhere of the early existence of man, when search has been made as thorough and intelligently as in Europe. We can likewise gather from this where remains

may be looked for, and what we may expect to find. Again, we can note that, in France, where these relics have been found, geologically speaking, it is a much more recent formation than our own. We likewise have made these quotations to pave the way for our remarks on the subject of this notice—the Mound Builders. If it is really true that there were pre-historic peoples, then the oldest continent would be, in all probability, the first inhabited; and as this is the oldest continent in the formations of the geological period, and as there are found relics of man in England in identically the same strata as are shown in Linn County, why may we not reasonably expect to find relics of man—relics as old as any—in Linn County? If man once existed here, why may he not have always existed here? It is certainly unreasonable to think young Europe should alone have early relics of man.

What place the "Mound Builders" are entitled to in the world's history, since they have left no relics but mounds of earth, which mounds are probably funeral pyres or places of sepulture, we can simply conjecture. We believe some rude carvings on slabs have been exhumed at Grand Traverse, Mich., Davenport, Iowa, and Rockford, Ill. These carvings may have reference to the sun, moon and stars; we believe the *savants* favor such an interpretation. As to where he lived, careful geological study of his mound may some day determine. He was a link in the chain of man's existence; tracing it to its source, we may discover some hitherto unknown facts regarding man's origin, or the ancient history of America. This continent may have been more intimately connected with Asia than is at present considered. It was a spontaneous expression of the poet—

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

It is westward the march of peoples has been. Let us trace it back. Philology, an unerring guide, points out the line of progress. The preservation of the mother tongue, in the roots of speech, are like mile-stones carried forward and set up, to ever after indicate the distance of language from the cradle of its birth. In a word, with rare exceptions, Europe was peopled from Asia. Southern Asia from Eastern and Northern Asia; and at a very early day, the Egyptian, passing along the shore of the Indian Ocean toward the west, rested at first on the fertile plains of the Nile. Language indicates that Europe and Asia were settled by peoples which came from the northeast of Asia—from the west. Came from America? From the isles of the Pacific? Let time tell. How many times man has passed around the earth, seeking new fields and pastures green, pressed on from old and worn to new and rich, impelled by his great and ever present hunger, with flocks and herds and increased population, is a topic for speculative thought.

When one becomes familiar with figures, six thousand years of historic time beside the unnumbered ages as read in the earth's rock-record look very small. We can readily imagine the learned and poetic Psalmist of Israel in contemplating these works of God's hand, exclaiming:

"A thousand years are but as yesterday in Thy sight."

How long is a thousand years? Compare the life of the empires of the earth with it, and how short their lives appear. Babylon, 1,500 years; Egypt, 2,200; Assyria, 1,500; Phoenicia, 1,500; Jewish, 2,100; Assyria, 1,400; Athens, 1,400; Rome, 1,300; Medo Persian, 500; Macedonian, 900; Ptolemaic, 900; Carthage, 1,400; the average of these—so might say the poet—these people, their length of endurance—is less than fourteen hundred years. Taking this as a test, we may assume that a distinct people would not ex-

more than fourteen hundred years. This will give us an idea to judge by. Compare the average life of these nations with the age of the Cedar Valley: compare historic age with Cedar Valley, whose channel has been cut down through the rocks between one and two hundred feet. Look at these old Devonian rocks, with their fossils as fresh as of yesterday. Look at the clay soil that overlies the rocks. Has it been changed in fourteen hundred or in six thousand years? Now look at those mounds that are on the crests of so many ridges, and say how old they are! Forests of giant trees have come and gone over them, how many times? Those mounds were built by the people known as the "Mound Builders." What of their life? What of their age? What of their history? We have the mounds, and substantially the mounds only. But these mounds are an interesting study of themselves. We have not observed these mounds only in the vicinity of the Cedar River, above and below Cedar Rapids; our observations find them in positions as follows:

LOCATION OF MOUNDS NEAR CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

No.	LOCATION.			Number of Mounds.
	Section.	Township.	Range.	
1	N. W. } S. W. }	83	7	11
2	S. } S. E. }	83	7	14
3	S. } N. W. }	83	7	11
4	N. W. } N. E. }	83	7	3
5	N. } S. W. }	83	7	11
6	E. }	83	7	11
7	W. }	83	7	11
8	N. W. } N. W. }	83	7	12
Total.....				84

No. 1 has eleven mounds, situated on the crest of a divide. The general direction of location is from north to south, or south to north. The correct location, I believe, is from south to north; that is, they point to the north. These mounds are now raised about three feet above the level, and are uniformly thirty feet in diameter. Counting from the south, the sixth and seventh are generally within a few feet—come very near touching each other; the others are as near as, may be, two diameters apart. These remarks will apply to No. 2, No. 3, No. 5 and No. 6. No. 2 has eleven in a line (as No. 4), and then three mounds to the east appear to be parallel, and may have had the remaining eight removed by cultivation. No. 4 is on the bottom—second bench land: are a little larger in size; the others, to make out the eleven, may have been destroyed by cultivation. No. 7 has eight in position, and then a valley intervenes, and the three additional, making the eleven, are on the ridge next to the north. No. 8 has twelve. They are on the crest of a divide which passes around the head of a deep ravine, and follow the divide at the angle. One mound is set inside of the angle. Most of these mounds (No. 8) have been lately opened, but we think no relics were found. We have been careful to find the place that the earth composing the mounds was taken from. Generally, the banks of a near ravine indicate, by their shape, the place. Under the strongest sunlight, in a mound cut through the center, we could detect no indication or difference in the clay to show that it had been removed or disturbed, or that there had been any remains in it to discolor the clay in their decomposition.

Let it be observed that the mounds are substantially north and south in line of location. They are eleven in number, uniform in size, and, I believe, every ridge in the vicinity of the rapids of the Cedar having the direction sufficient in length on which the mounds could be placed. They are built in the locality the least likely to be disturbed, and in the shape and of the material the most enduring. There certainly was intelligence displayed in their location and in the selection of the material of which they are constructed, as well as in the design of their form and positions. There may have been more mounds than these, but these are all that are left—all there are left of that race which might have sent from their number emigrants to people the new land, to the far West, the last continent, fresh and vigorous from the ocean, the newest born, the best then adapted for man's material and mental development.

J. S. Newberry, in Johnson's *Cyclopedia*, says:

From all the facts before us, we can at present say little more than this, that the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic coast were once densely populated by a sedentary, agricultural and partially civilized race quite different from the modern nomadic Indians, though, possibly, the progenitors of some of the Indian tribes; and that, after many centuries of occupation, they disappeared from our country at least one thousand, perhaps, many thousands of years, before the advent of the Europeans. The prehistoric remains found so abundantly in Arizona appear to be related to the civilization of Mexico; and the remains of semi-civilized Indian tribes now found there are, perhaps, descendants of the ancient builders of the great houses and cities whose ruins are found there.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The first white occupant of any part of the territory included in the great State of Iowa, of which history gives any account, was Julien Dubuque, an adventurous Frenchman, who commenced working the lead mines in the vicinity of the site of the city that now bears his name and perpetuates his memory, in 1788. Dubuque is said to have been a Canadian Frenchman, and probably obtained his first knowledge of the Upper Mississippi country from the reports left by James Marquette and Louis Joliet, who were authorized by the French Government of Canada, in 1673, to "start from the Straits of Mackinaw and find out and explore the great river lying west of them," of which they had heard marvelous accounts from the Indians about Lake Michigan.

Marquette and Joliet, accompanied by five boatmen, left the southern extremity of Green Bay and ascended Fox River in small canoes to the headwaters of that stream, and thence carried their canoes and provisions across to Wisconsin River. Again launching their canoes, they floated down that stream and entered the Mississippi on the 17th day of June, 1673. "When we entered the majestic stream," wrote Marquette, "we realized a joy we could not express." Quietly and easily they were swept down to the solitude below, filled, no doubt, with wonder and admiration as they beheld the bold bluffs and beautiful meadows along the western bank of the Father of Waters, then revealed for the first time to the eyes of white men. This was the discovery of Iowa—the "Beautiful Land."

At this time, and until 1788, this newly discovered territory was inhabited only by tribes of Indians, of whom we have but a vague and unsatisfactory history. Marquette and Joliet left behind a very brief statement concerning them, and that statement is summed up in a very brief paragraph. On the 24th day of June, 1673, the fourth day of their journey down the Mississippi, they landed on the west bank and "discovered footprints of some fellow mortals and a little path leading into a pleasant meadow." They followed that trail a short distance, when they heard the Indians talking, and, making their presence

known by a loud cry, they were conducted to an Indian village, the location of which, by some, has been conjectured was near the Des Moines River. Other authorities, with a reasonable degree of plausibility, have claimed that it was not far from the present site of the city of Davenport. The inhabitants of this Indian village are said to have been of the *Illini*,¹ who are supposed to have occupied a large portion of the country bordering on the Mississippi. The *Illini* were succeeded by the Winnebagoes, who in turn gave place to the Iowas. The Iowas, after having been defeated in a sanguinary conflict by the Saes and Foxes,² yielded up their prairie homes to the victorious foe, and sullenly retired to more peaceful hunting grounds farther west, leaving the name as an unoblivious remembrance to the flourishing State that now occupies their aboriginal possessions.

For a period of one hundred years following this discovery, or until 1763, France claimed jurisdiction over the country thus discovered by Marquette and Joliet, when that government ceded it to Spain, but in 1801 the Spanish Government ceded back to France all interest in the Mississippi Valley, and under treaty dated April 30, 1803, the First Consul of the French Republic ceded these possessions to the United States.

It was while under the dominion of the Spanish Government in 1788, that Dubuque found his way to the Galena section of Iowa and obtained from Blondeau and two other chiefs of the Fox tribe of Indians what he claimed to be a grant of lands. His claim was described as "seven leagues (twenty-one miles) on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Little Maquoketa River to the Tete Des Morts, and three leagues (nine miles) in depth." This grant from the Indian chief Blondeau was subsequently qualifiedly confirmed by Carondelet, the Spanish Governor at New Orleans. Dubuque intermarried with the Indians among whom he had cast his fortunes, and continued to operate his mines (employing about ten white men), until the time of his death in 1810. In 1851, a case having been made, the United States Supreme Court decided that his grant from the Indian chief Blondeau, qualifiedly confirmed by the Spanish Governor, Carondelet, was nothing more than a "temporary license to dig ore, and constituted no valid claim to the soil."—[16 Howard Rep., 224.]

March 16, 1804, the boundary line between Upper and Lower Louisiana was established. The lower country was called the Territory of New Orleans, and the upper country the District of Louisiana. The District of Louisiana embraced the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and was attached to the Territory of Indiana for political and judicial purposes. In 1807, Iowa was organized with the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812, it was included in the Territory of Missouri. In 1821, when Missouri was admitted into the Union as a sovereign and independent State, Iowa was left, for a time, as a "political orphan," in which condition she remained until attached to Michigan Territory, in June, 1834. Under an act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836, which went into effect July 3, of the same year, the territory now comprising the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota was organized as Wisconsin Territory, and Henry Dodge appointed Governor.

"At the close of the Black Hawk war," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his State Address, delivered at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Thursday,

¹Illini, Moine, or Monie, the name of the Indians who lived on the Mississippi River, and who were the first to be discovered by the French. The name of the Indians who lived on the Mississippi River, and who were the first to be discovered by the French. The name of the Indians who lived on the Mississippi River, and who were the first to be discovered by the French.

September 7, 1876, and on the 15th of September, 1832, Gen. Winfield Scott concluded a treaty at the present site of the City of Davenport [on the grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Depot—Ed.] with the confederate tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, by which the Indian title was extinguished to that portion of Iowa known as the Black Hawk Purchase." This was a strip of land on the west bank of the Mississippi River, the western boundary of which commenced at the southeast corner of the present county of Davis; thence to a point on Cedar River, near the northeast corner of Johnson County; thence north-west to the neutral grounds of the Winnebagoes; thence to the Mississippi to a point above Prairie du Chien, and contained about six million acres of land. By the terms of this treaty, the Indians were to occupy this land until June 1, 1833." Under the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory this strip was divided into two counties—Dubuque and Des Moines—being divided by a line commencing at the flag-staff at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), and thence running due west forty miles.

In 1836, when the first census of this district of country was taken, the population of the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines aggregated 10,531.

At the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, held in 1836, the counties of Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook, now called Scott, and Slaughter (now Washington), were organized out of the original Des Moines County. At the second session, which convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, in November, 1837, Dubuque County was subdivided, and the following counties erected therefrom: Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY—INDIAN NAMES—TIMBER—SOIL.

Linn County is composed of twenty congressional townships, being Townships 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86 north, Ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and is bounded by Buchanan and Delaware Counties on the north, Jones and Cedar Counties on the east, Johnson County on the south and Benton County on the west.

Cedar River enters Linn County at the northwest quarter of Section 18, between Fayette and Washington civil Townships, Township 85 north, Range 7 west, and flows in an irregular course southeasterly through the county, finally crossing the county line on Section 34, of Franklin civil Township, Township 82 north, Range 5 west.

The Wapsipinicon River enters the county on Section 6 of Spring Grove civil Township, Township 86 north, Range 7 west, and flows irregularly in a southeasterly direction, leaving the county on Section 1 of Brown civil Township, Township 84 north, Range 5 west.

Buffalo Creek enters the county on Section 4 of Jackson civil Township, Township 86 north, Range 6 west, and runs almost parallel with the Wapsipinicon, leaving the county on Section 24 of Buffalo civil Township, Township 85 north, Range 5 west.

The entire county is amply drained by numerous creeks and small streams, which preserve the region from malarial exhalations, and supply abundant facilities for the raising of farm products and live stock. There, in the community of nature, have been wisely provided means for the development and maintenance of a large and healthy community, as well as for the profitable management of numerous resources demanded by the settlers in the various sections.

The Cedar River is so called because of the large quantities of red cedar which were at one time growing on its banks. The Indians named the stream, according to the authority of Mr. Antoine Le Claire, late of Devonport, who was probably one of the most accomplished Indian linguists of his day, the *Mosh-wah-ah-ah-ah*, meaning the Red Cedar.

The so called Waq-shimicon is, properly, the *Wah-bis-sin-cha*, meaning the White Point; but the white man has robbed the name of its euphony, and attached to the fine stream the less musical title by which it is now designated.

The small creeks bear the names of those settlers who were, perhaps, first to own the lands through which they flow, as in the case of Abbe's Creek, or else have no further specific names than the practical pioneers saw fit to call them by.

Mr. David Dale Owen, in the Spring of 1849, made a partial survey of the adjoining county of Cedar, and what he said later of the valley of which Linn County forms a part, is interesting.

"Though the valley of Cedar River cannot boast the dense forests of Indiana or Ohio, yet, for a provident people, it contains timber sufficient for fuel, fencing and building purposes; and the absence of continuous forests is well repaid by the facility with which the settlers in the prairie can, in a few years, reduce an extensive farm to excellent order, aided, as in these level meadow lands he has an opportunity to be, in his sowing and harvesting operations, by labor saving machinery."

The beautiful valley of the Cedar and the adjacent territory unrolls before the eye of the traveler in a succession of charming landscapes. As one gazes upon them at the present day, and beholds the wonders that nature has created and man has transformed into fruitful farms, with the aid of the mechanical devices which have so enlarged the capabilities of the farmer, the eye is delighted at the scene and one is forced to exclaim, "This, indeed, is a beautiful land, an Iowa."

Linn County is not only a section most pleasing to the eye, it is also one of the most healthful regions—free from miasmatic poisons—to be found in the State. The general character of the landscape is undulating prairie, with profuse groves of thrifty hard wood trees.

The timber consists of White Oak, *Quercus Alba*; Black Oak, *Quercus Tinctoria*; Red Oak, *Quercus Rubra*; Burr Oak, *Quercus Macrocarpa*; Hickory, *Carya Alba*; Elm, *Ulmus Amricana*; White Maple, *Acer Dasycarpum*; Sugar Maple, *Acer Saccharinum*; Linden or Basswood, *Tilia Americana*; Cottonwood, *Populus Monilifera*; Oak predominating.

The natural fruits are crab apple, wild cherry, plum and grape. There are many black walnut and butternut trees.

As is indicated by the manner in which the flowing streams pass through the county, the character of the soil is unusually uniform. It is evident that nature designed the gentle mounds and rich valley lands for grazing purposes, while at the same time the region was supplied most bountifully with those qualities which go to make up a profitable grain growing country.

At the present time it may be observed that farmers are turning their attention more particularly to stock-raising, wisely concluding that the rich harvests of grain could be more economically and profitably converted into the form of beef, mutton, pork and hogs. Neat cattle, horses and hogs are grown and shipped in large numbers. No difficulty is experienced in securing abundant feed of all descriptions for the animals thus brought out to supply the Eastern markets.

The country is well adapted to dairy purposes. Innumerable streams flow through meadow lands, and are almost inexhaustible in their fertility. Springs

of pure cold water leap forth in almost every part of the county, contributing material aid to the thrifty housewife and dairymaid.

Above all else that may be spoken in just praise of this county, the distinguishing feature is its marked healthfulness. The miasmatic poison, incidental to the first breaking up of new lands have long since been blown away. The prairie which once was unstable and troubled beneath the tread of the planter, is now firm as solid earth can be, and the highly cultivated farms proclaim the death of the old and the birth of the new era.

The streams are pure and rapid, hurrying over their beaten beds, cool and limpid, as though impressed with a sense of the blessings they are constantly dispensing on all around. The noble Cedar exercises a paternal watchfulness over the lesser water courses, and bends with graceful sweep, far from its own direct path, to take up and urge forward a modest creek. The many tributaries of the Cedar encroach on what would naturally be called the drainage territory of the Wapsipicon, and carry the spring waters southward, until they are finally merged into the great Mississippi.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The tide of civilization gradually flowed westward from the Mississippi River. The regular chain of progress is clearly shown, and forms a portion of the history of Linn County. Venture-one spirits pushed bravely ahead of the advance posts, claiming rights to unsurveyed territory, in anticipation of independence and fortune. The story of these pioneers' lives is one of absorbing interest to those who now are reaping the reward of their courage and perseverance, and as the years roll by, carrying the original settlers, one by one, to the great hereafter, the pages which record the incidents of primitive life in the then Far West will continue to increase in value. While it is true that those who located in this county in the years 1837 and '38 came from the East, it is also certain that this section would not have been reached so early in this century had the lands immediately west of the Mississippi been unsurveyed. It was, and still is, the desire of genuine pioneers to find a spot beyond the confines of civilization, no matter how remote the underlying reasons may be.

Turning, therefore, to the first records for the causes which led to the location of Linn County by white men, it is found that the earliest settlements made in Iowa were along the Mississippi River. In 1833, the miners from the east side of the Mississippi, at Galena and the adjacent district in Wisconsin, were permitted to cross the river and settle upon the land included in the Black Hawk Purchase. The *galena* district around Dubuque was the first real center of attraction, but as soon as the settlers commenced raising mineral the United States appeared, by an agent, and assumed direct control of all the mineral-bearing lands, requiring the miners to take out permits for limited privileges, and to deliver the ore to a licensed smelter, who paid the Government a royalty on the lead manufactured. These restrictions became so exacting and so hard to enforce that the Government abandoned them in 1840, and put the land into market.

The men who first came to the Dubuque region were not long in discovering the exceeding beauty and fertility of the lands embraced in the Black Hawk Purchase, and their lame sons and feeble daughters. Failure was quick and complete. Illinois, seceded from the Union in 1818, had received a large mass of immigration; and, growing, on through these same adventurous men and women, soon began to cross the Mississippi River and to settle upon some of the famous Black Hawk lands of Iowa. West of the Father of Rivers

there were no roads. When once a pioneer crossed the great river, he left behind, if we may except the few miners' cabins that sprang up at Dubuque, all evidences of the civilizing influence and surroundings of white people. A pocket compass or the North Star were the only guides. Hundreds of the first pioneers to the "Forty Mile Strip" of Iowa had no definite point of settlement in view when they left their old homes to create new ones in the far West beyond the Mississippi; but, bold, fearless, determined and resolute, they pushed on and on until they found a locality to suit their fancy, and then pitched their tents or lived in their wagons—those great, schooner-like concerns, of the Conestoga (Pennsylvania) kind, that would hold about as much as an ordinary canal boat—until cabins could be reared.

Previous to 1829, there were no regularly established ferries at any point on the Upper Mississippi, and but little, if any, use for ferries. Dubuque and his men, when they had occasion to cross the river to the Illinois side, used Indian canoes. Dubois, who is said to have come to the Dubuque region about the same time with Dubuque, but who settled on the Illinois side in what is now Dundee Township, Jo Daviess County, as a trader among the Menominee Indians, used the same means of crossing when he had occasion to visit his cotemporary. December 8, 1829, the County Commissioners of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, granted a license to John Barrel to establish and maintain a ferry at Rock Island. At that time, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, extended from the northwest corner of the State to the south line of the north tier of townships in Mercer County, and not far from the present site of Keokuk, and thence east along the north line of the military tract to the Illinois River. Until about 1835, when new counties began to be formed out of Jo Daviess, all that region of country, now including nine full counties, and several parts of counties, was subjected to the jurisdiction of Jo Daviess County, so that when the first immigrants to the Cedar River country crossed the Mississippi River they were subject to ferry charges established by the Commissioners of Jo Daviess. Barrel's Rock Island ferry was established December 8, 1829. License had been granted to Col. Davenport for a similar purpose, at the same place, a few months previous. When the ferry license was granted to Barrel, the Commissioners ordered that he be permitted to charge the same rates as those established by Col. Davenport, which were as follows:

Man and horse.....	\$ 25
Horses or cattle, per head, other than cattle yoke.....	50
Reel wagon.....	1 00
For each horse harnessed to said wagon.....	25
Each two-horse wagon.....	75
Each two-wheeled carriage or car.....	1 00
One-horse wagon.....	75
Each hundred weight of merchandise, etc.....	6

"As far back as 1831," says Judge Turbill, of Tipton, Cedar County, "Col. George Davenport established a trading post with the Sauks and Foxes, on the west side of Cedar River, just above the mouth of Rock Creek, which was kept up by him for a period of four years, until his abandonment in 1835. Poweshiek, a noted Fox chief, with a considerable number of his tribe, made his headquarters near this trading post in 1834, and while there encamped was threatened with an attack from the fierce and warlike Sioux, between whom and the Sauks and Foxes there existed a chronic feud. Upon receipt of the startling intelligence, Poweshiek immediately commenced throwing up sod embankments and earthworks to protect his people from the ferocious enemy, who were supposed to be only outnumbered the stronger party. A numerous army seemed inevitable; the Sioux steadily approached and have reached Union's

Grove, their savage paraphernalia and war paint betokening unappeasable vengeance, when lo! the angel of peace appeared in the shape of the United States Indian Agent, whose power and authority being duly and successfully exerted, the not-ward affair was speedily brought to a peaceful conclusion.

"The *debris* and somewhat obscure remains of their primitive habitation, and of the neighboring trading house and surroundings, may be seen not infrequently in the shape of miniature mounds, fragmentary embankments and superficial excavations, and their origin not being within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the vicinity, they have excited the curiosity of the speculative, and given rise to various fanciful theories of some ancient and long forgotten settlement by inhabitants of an unknown period, attracted perhaps by the rich mineral wealth of 'Old Cedar.'

"Another irruption of Indians occurred in the Winter of 1836-7, when a band of some five or six hundred in number, said to be Poweshiek's tribe, giving out that they were pursued by their ancient enemy, the merciless Sioux, again encamped and fortified themselves against their dreaded opponents, but this time, however, on the *east* side of Cedar River, just above Rochester, and near the mouth of Rock Creek, and between the junction of Rock Creek and Cedar River. Their defenses were not earthworks, as in 1834, but a palisaded stockade, formed by splitting logs some ten feet in length, and setting them closely together endwise in the ground.

"Whether the location of this block-house had some peculiar advantage, or that its occupants had become intimidated without sufficient cause, has not been fully determined, but the fact gradually manifested itself that no fight occurred; and after a short sojourn the copper-colored warriors abandoned their protecting walls, and went on their way rejoicing.

"In June, 1835, a party consisting of Antoine Le Claire, Col. George Davenport, George L. Davenport, Maj. Wm. Gordon, Alexander McGregor, Louis Hebert, with some others whose names are now forgotten, started from Rock Island for the purpose of making claims, under what has been called squatters' rights, in the groves north and northwest of the Island.

"They first located claims in Hickory and Allen's Groves in Scott County, and entering Cedar County at Posten's Grove, blazed and staked out their claims so as to include all the timber in that grove. From thence they went and took possession of what is now called Onion Grove.

"It is supposed that this was the first party of white men that attempted to secure a right to the occupancy of any part of the county, but the intention, so manifested, not being followed by actual residence, the pre-sumptive right so acquired was, by the squatter law of that day, considered as abandoned.

"There are a number of competitors for the honor of being the first white inhabitant of the county, the most prominent claimants being Robert G. Roberts, Enos Nyce and David W. Walton.

"As the question can only be settled by satisfactory evidence, all the obtainable facts relating to the several claimants are now presented, and I offer the conclusion that David W. Walton was that ubiquitous personage—the oldest inhabitant."

"Robert G. Roberts, a Pennsylvania boy, born in 1814, but who had long resided on Indian, arrived in July, 1836, on horse-back, and what was commonly known as the Dilos farm. He only remained there a week or two, then abandoned his claim, and crossing the river to what was afterwards known as Muscatine County, purchased the claim, and made possession of that grove. This being an infraction of the claim law, he was speedily notified by the authorities

stituted authorities to quit the premises: and, neglecting to obey the mandate, was summarily ejected by a party of 'claim regulators' from the Muscatine slough. Disgusted with this arbitrary proceeding, he left Muscatine and returned to Cedar, where he settled in what is now Iowa Township, in August, 1836, and was, unquestionably, the first settler on the west side of the river. The Indians said that his daughter Eliza was the first white woman who crossed the Cedar.

• Roberts was considered a good citizen, honest and upright in his dealings, and, possessing the rudiments of a common school education, was elected as the first member of the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, from Cedar, Linn, Jones and Johnson Counties. His principal fault was his natural sluggishness of disposition—a sort of torpidity, which, by many, was called laziness. This was so fully developed in his system that he could readily fall asleep at the slightest opportunity, and enjoy the sweet pleasure of a sound repose.

• While in the Legislature, a memorial to Congress had been introduced, asking for an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Iowa River, and Roberts was greatly interested in having *Cedar in the bill*. One day, while indulging in his favorite recreation of a good, sound nap, the yeas and nays were called on a bill subjecting real and personal estate to execution. One of the wags of the House hastily aroused Roberts from his summatious repose, and informed him that they were now voting on the 'river bill.' This thoroughly awakened our sleeping hero, who, rising at once to his feet and gesticulating wildly, called out in sonorous tones, 'Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! is Cedar in that ere bill? because if Cedar is in that ere bill, I goes for it.'

• This ludicrous *mal-entendre* occasioned a hearty laugh all over the House, and our friend Roberts was afterward known as 'Old Cedar.'

• This cognomen, together with the fact that he was the first person who settled on the west side of the river, in all probability gave rise to the wide spread belief that he was the first settler in the county. That this conclusion was erroneous, is fully shown by the date of his arrival, which, being in July, 1836, after some fifteen or twenty persons had already made a settlement, effectually disposes of his claim to the coveted honor.

• Enos Nyce, a native of Ross County, Ohio, with his wife and two children, came to this county about the 20th of May, 1836. He built and occupied a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 79, Range 2, known for years as the Billopp place, afterward as the Ira Bond farm, and now owned by the Widow Drake. Mr. Nyce sold his claim to Luke Billopp, in the Fall of 1836, and removed to the west side of Cedar River, near the west branch of the Wapsipinicon, where he died in the Fall of 1840. His widow and family are still residents of the place.

• David W. Walton, familiarly known as Col. Walton, from his having been appointed to the command of a regiment in the Territorial militia, by Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, was a native of New Jersey, and, possessing great mechanical ingenuity, superadded to his practical skill as a blacksmith, he gradually accumulated a small capital of several thousand dollars, and removed to Pike County, Ohio, where he embarked in milling operations, and after remaining there several years, and not meeting with the success he had anticipated, he again removed with his family to Tippecanoe County, Ind. He lived there several years, until, having heard of the richness and fertility of the Black Belt of Arkansas, he determined to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statement by personal examination. Accordingly, in the summer of

1835,* he, with his son George, made an exploring trip to Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River at Clark's Ferry, and, after having traveled over and assumed a considerable portion of what afterward became Cedar County, made choice of a location near the small stream to which he gave the name of Sugar Creek, from the orchard of sugar maples he had discovered on his land, some two or three miles south of the place he had concluded to make his home.

* Here he staked out two claims, on which is now the south half of Section 15, Township 49, Range 2, created a log cabin and commenced making improvements, perfectly satisfied with this new region, wherein a plentiful supply of game was so readily procured by his morning rifle, until the approach of cold weather warned him that it would be rather lonesome to remain there during the long, dreary Winter months, and he concluded to go back to Indiana and remain until Spring.

As soon as the roads were practicable for travel, the Colonel, with his family, consisting of his wife, five sons and two daughters, returned to Cedar County, amply provided with all the necessities and essentials requisite for frontier life, including, among other things, an excellent 'breaking team,' consisting of four yoke of fine-looking, strong and heavy cattle. They crossed the Mississippi River at Rockingham, on the 1st day of May, 1836, and arrived safely at the well-known place he had selected the previous year, and commenced his actual and permanent settlement on the 10th of May, 1836, thus entitling him to the honor of being the first settler in Cedar County.

"Col. Walton was a good specimen of the hardy Western pioneer: rough and outspoken in his language, but honest and straightforward in all his doings, he won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him: and being an ardent Whig, as well as a strong Tipton man, was elected by that party, at the exciting contest of 1844, to the somewhat important office of Judge of Probate.

“As characteristic of his intense hatred of fraud or injustice, the following anecdote is told: It is said that in the settlement of the estate of a person named Shepherd, the son of the deceased—an idle, profligate fellow, who was never known to have done a day’s work in his life—filed in a bill for work and labor, amounting to some \$1500. When this claim was presented to our worthy Judge to be probated, he sent for the prodigal son, and having had him placed conspicuously before him, in open court, addressed him as follows: ‘Adam, I have carefully examined your claims. I want you to understand that I am placed here, as it were, a judge between the living and the dead. I have made up my mind that your bill is a devilish outrage, and I’ll be d—d if I’ll allow it.’

"The justice of this somewhat unique decision was never questioned; but it is said that Dr. Bissell, who was then Acting Clerk of the Court, did not record it in the same emphatic language in which it was given.

"A number of persons followed Col. Walton from Indiana, influenced, perhaps, by his glowing description of this new region, several of whom reached Cedar County in June."

In the Spring of 1836, Benjamin Nye, who afterward was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the county seat of Linn, built a small mill at the junction of Pine Creek and the Mississippi River, about twelve miles above Muscatine. He also opened a store, started a blacksmith shop, and made some other improvements, and having city aspirations, named the place Montpelier. By common usage, however, the site came to be called Mouth of Pine. Rockingham was a trading place on the Mississippi River, four miles below the site now occupied by the city of Davenport and immediately opposite the mouth of Rock River (Illinois). Rockingham was "laid out" as early as 1835, and forty years ago was quite a village, and boasted the best hotel on the west bank of the Mississippi River.

Those pioneers of Cedar in 1836, who were so unfortunate as to come too late in the season to provide comfortable cabins for homes or hay for their stock, encountered severe trials in meeting and battling the emergencies of Winter. Money was scarce, provisions of all kinds were dear, and not to be had nearer than the mouth of Pine or Rockingham, then small trading posts, Davenport being unknown, as has been shown. To make the situation and surroundings still more difficult, every little slough and creek between the settlements on Sugar Creek and the Mississippi was a treacherous quagmire, in which wagons going for or returning with provisions were sure to settle with almost inextricable tenacity; and when once in the mud, there was no alternative but to leave the wagon where it "stuck" and go to the nearest settler for help, which, it is needless to say, was always readily tendered. Sometimes the assistance of two or three additional teams of oxen was unequal to the task of removing a loaded wagon. In such cases the goods were taken from the wagon and carried by hand to the nearest elevation; then the wagon would be "hauled out," the goods reloaded and the journey resumed. These were the ruling circumstances of Spring and Fall travel, not only during 1836-7, but for some years thereafter.

The Winter of 1836-7 commenced early; the last of November, snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches, and its depth increased as the Winter advanced. It did not melt away, as the people have seen it melt almost every Winter since, but shut in the settlers and almost completely interrupted neighborly intercourse until the middle of April. The snow melted away before the last-named date, and the streams were swollen to impassable torrents, their banks were overflowed, and the land adjoining became quagmires. Provisions became exhausted, sickness came upon many families, and the general condition of affairs was deplorable to contemplate. Stock died from sheer starvation, and the people themselves began to think that they would be forced to share the same fate.

Before the Spring sun began to melt away the snowy barrier, some of the more intrepid and self-sacrificing pioneers made journeys through two feet of crusted snow to Mouth of Pine and Rockingham, a distance of thirty to forty miles, for provisions. These journeys were oftener undertaken on foot than with teams. They were attended with exposure, danger and peril that but few people would be willing to encounter now. On the prairies, in many places, the snow was piled up in great billowy drifts of five to seven feet in depth. To pass them with ox teams was out of the question. Provisions must be had. The only way to obtain them was for the pioneers to go on foot to the nearest trading place and carry them home on their backs. Who of the people of Linn County, in 1878, would think of going on foot, even in the Spring, Summer or Fall season, over mud roads, a distance of thirty to forty miles, for a supply of family necessaries? The stoutest hearts will almost quail at the thought.

The first difficulty encountered by these hardy pioneers was to get food, and the second was to convert the grains raised on their slightly-tilled farms into meal for bread. A reminiscence, suggestive of the fact that the "mother of invention is necessity," is *appropos* here: "The first mill built in Cedar County was a curiosity. Its plan originated in the mechanical brain of Aaron Porter, and his hands fashioned and set it in motion. The pioneers of 1836, after erecting their cabins, made preparations for sowing and planting in the Spring of 1837, and during that season many of them raised corn and buckwheat sufficient to supply their families; but, without a mill, the grain was comparatively useless, and, knowing and appreciating the mechanical ingenuity of Mr. Porter, the pioneers prevailed upon him to construct a mill, of some description, to supply their needs. After pondering over the situation and necessities for a time, Mr. Porter went to work. The prairies and forests furnished the material. Going to the prairies, he selected two boulders for the "upper and nether mill stones." These stones were about ten inches in diameter, the surfaces of which were dressed down to suit the purposes for which they were to be applied. One of these stones was fastened to the floor of his cabin. A hole or eye was drilled through the center of the other one, which was so adjusted as to revolve upon the other from a pivotal center. An upright shaft completed the machinery. One end of this shaft was fixed in the upper side of the upper mill stone, and the other end was fitted, gudgeon fashion, in the ceiling or joist above. The power was derived from this shaft, which was operated by two men, one using his right hand and the other his left one. With their other hands they fed the mill. It was a rude, primitive concern, but it served its purpose, and its construction was looked upon by the people whom it was intended to benefit and accommodate as a great and convenient accomplishment, and was called the "Little Savior." It did not grind very fine, but was a little ahead of a coffee mill in speed. The meal or flour it turned out was not bolted, for Mr. Porter did not attach a bolting apparatus. The only refining process to which the productions of Porter's mill were subjected was a wire sieve, and then it was ready for bread; and many choice buckwheat cakes and many a relishable "johnycake" were baked from flour and meal ground at Porter's "Little Savior" Mills. They were always busy, till the time came when other and better mills were erected in accessible localities. Many and many a bushel of grain was carried to them on the backs of the settlers. They generally went to mill in couples, and helped each other to grind their respective "grains." No "toll" was exacted—no charge made for the use of the mill. It was built for the accommodation of the settlers, and was an accommodation that was highly appreciated. Before it was ready for operation, common tin graters were frequently used to reduce corn to coarse meal. Sometimes a coffee mill was brought into requisition, and sometimes corn was pounded into meal. Men used to spend the evenings, from the time suppers were over till bed-time, in grinding (in a coffee mill), grating or pounding corn into meal for the next morning's breakfast. It made greater but whole-some food, and the fathers, mothers and children of 1837-8 were much stronger, far more active and athletic, and capable of greater physical endurance than are the people of 1878. Pioneer days in Cedar County were days of hardship, often of exposure, but their trials served to develop the true manhood and womanhood of the settlers.

GENESIS.

"Had we realized, in those early days," remarked one of the pioneers to the writer, "that we were making history, a detailed record of events would

have been transcribed from week to week. But what incentive had we for such a task? There were no startling meritorious in our daily lives. Many of us came here supposing this would prove to be but a temporary abiding place. It was a struggle for existence. For one dare to have predicted the development of Linn County to its present condition within the life time of our little company would have been ample grounds for writing him down either a silly dreamer or a positive lunatic. We began on so small a scale, that the idea of preserving our movements in the form of records never entered our minds. Had we the same experience to go through with again, we would profit by our mistakes of the past and be able to produce reliable data for the historians who shall come after us."

Fortunately for the purpose of reliable history, there still live within the borders of this county many of those who came here in the first years of the existence of Linn. Vague rumor has it that white men tramped over the lovely valley of the Cedar prior to 1837; but if such transitory efforts were made, surely no trace of them can now be found, and injustice would be done the true pioneers to couple their names with traditionary and supposititious characters, who were at least mere prospectors after adventure.

Having briefly outlined the settlement of the adjoining county of Cedar to the year 1837, the chronological evidence is complete to the period when Linn became the next successive stage in the progress of improvement.

The proper settlement of Linn County began with the year 1837. Early in the Fall of that year, the original claimant located in what is now known as Brown Township. Upon this question there naturally is more or less dispute, and the conscientious historian—who has no purpose to distort facts or misrepresent dates—is perplexed over the task of deciding where the proper credit should be given. There appears but one policy for him to pursue, and the wisdom of his course will undoubtedly be conceded by fair-minded men. It is regarded as just that the several statements of the early comers be taken, with full dates, wherever such can be definitely ascertained from the lips of the pioneers themselves, or their descendants, and a record made from the facts thus gathered. If errors creep into this work, it certainly cannot be asserted that, willfully or carelessly, the history is slighted. If memories are at fault, the writer is exonerated.

AVANT-COUREUR.

It seems almost incredible that the first white man to stop within the limits of this county for the purpose of settlement still lives, surrounded by the improvements and advantages of civilization, on the spot located by him, as a second selection, it is true, but still at so early a day in the history of Linn that the place chosen was in all its native wildness at the time.

Nevertheless, the fact exists. The first white pioneer of Linn County is to-day a resident of the township of Bumble, and the home now enjoyed by him stands in a picturesque spot on the banks of Buffalo Creek, a name given to the fine stream which crosses the three civil townships of Jackson, Boulder and Buffalo, and drains the rich lands of that charming region. Before the white man disturbed the solitude and destroyed the simple life of the aborigines, this stream was known to the Indians as the *Piquissin*, *gita*, or *Blue*. Walnut River, a designation eminently suited to it, as was the case in the christening of every stream by them. When the first white man invaded the precincts of the native, the natural ecosystem had not been torn from the landscape and destroyed, nor was it sacrificed until the first surveying party came through Iowa for the purpose of establishing the county lines of Linn and the proposed boundaries of the

three northeast towns thereof. Then the practical pale face conceived the idea of designating the stream by the title of Buffalo Creek, because of the large herds of buffalo which came down the rolling prairies of the North and West to drink of its cool waters. For several years, the luxuriant grasses of that locality furnished ample food for these noble animals; but the approach of civilization soon alarmed them and drove them westward. There was scarcely a trace of the herd in 1840.

Edward Miller Crow, the man to whom must be accorded the honor of being the first settler, was born in Orange County, Ind., June 4, 1816. In 1834, his father, John Crow, moved from Indiana to Chicago, then a village of about four hundred inhabitants. There were but two stores in the unpromising town at that time, one of which was owned by Bombien and the other by Kinzie. After a few months' residence in Chicago, Mr. Crow removed to Hickory Creek (now called Joliet River), Illinois. There he remained for some time.

On the 4th day of June, 1837, Edward was 21 years of age, and on the 5th of that month he started out into the world in search of fortune.

In company with James Dawson, of Geneva, Ill., Crow traveled westward, and at Plum River encountered James Gillilan, of Ohio. The three men continued to journey toward the Mississippi, with a team of horses belonging jointly to Crow and Dawson, and reached the river at the site of Savannah. From there they went to "the Narrows," now the location of Fulton.

At the Mississippi River, the party aided a settler in fitting up a scow boat on which a passage could be worked. At Clinton, Dawson took the team and pursued a general westerly course, while Crow and Gillilan went up the Maquoketa River, to the junction of the Little Maquoketa, and then turned southward, reaching the Mississippi at Comanche. At that point, Crow and Gillilan took steamer for Burlington, then a place of half a dozen houses and one store, and traveled west and southwest to Bentonsport, Van Buren County; thence followed up the Little Cedars, in Southern Iowa, and finally returned to Burlington. There Gillilan took passage for Ohio, and Crow continued his prospecting tour in company with a stranger, whose name he has forgotten. A point on the Iowa River, below the mouth of the Cedar, was soon reached, and from there he went up to a place fully a day's travel above the site of Iowa City, thence back to where Black Hawk stands. There the men parted, and Crow set out for Comanche, which he reached by boat from New Boston. From Comanche he went in search of Dawson, who was said to be in the neighborhood of Linn County. After reaching the Wapsipinicon and following it up for twenty-five miles, Crow crossed the stream and fell in with a man named Smith. He there discovered the trail of Dawson's team. At the site of Rome, Jones County (then called Olin), Crow met Mr. Merritt and his party, which had formed a part of Dawson's company. That night Crow found Dawson and a man named Wheat, who came from Dubuque.

Dawson and Crow started at once for Linn County, entering the line at a point southeast of what is now called Viola. There Crow made a claim, in July, 1837. Dawson did not at first choose a claim in Linn, but went over into Jones County, and began prospecting for Linn coal. The men were in Linn County about four days. They cut down some small timber; put up a rude hut; covered it over with hay taken from the prairie, and blazed trees on the claim, marking their names with pencil on the smooth surface of stakes and trees.

The men then started for Fox River, Ill., in quest of provisions, as they intended to make a permanent settlement in the beautiful region they had found.

After all the search made by the several persons, the lands in Linn County and across in Jones were decided upon as the most desirable for cultivation.

Late in August, 1837, Edward M. and Garrison Crow, his brother, and James Dawson came to Linn County, this time prepared to begin work in earnest. They had exchanged horses for oxen, purchased plows, corn for seed, provisions, etc. They put up a cabin September 5, 1837. Monday was secured, and full preparations were made for the coming winter. John Jocelyn and M. Russell came to the Crow settlement about this time. In October, the men again went to Illinois for supplies. Not being able to obtain any meal at the place they stopped at, they purchased corn, and had it ground at a little mill, which was put up by Benjamin Nye, at Montpelier.

Crow and Jocelyn journeyed to Linn County, and just before reaching the line were overtaken by a severe snow storm. They reached the cabin of Jacob Mann, in Cherry Grove, which extends through Greenfield Township, Jones County, almost to the Linn border. The men remained at this cabin with Mann and his daughter over night, and reached "home" the day following, after an absence of five weeks.

Winter set in and found Edward and Garrison Crow and James Dawson in the little shanty in the edge of the "Big Woods," in Brown Township. There they remained, passing the days in shooting deer and elk, tanning skins and trading with the natives. In this monotonous manner the months rolled by, and Crow's party became the first settlers in Linn County, inaugurating civilization after the approved order of bachelors.

Edward Crow remained on his claim until 1839, when he disposed of it and made the location now occupied by him on Buffalo Creek. He owns some 400 acres at present, and has a large brick house. A specimen barn belonging to him was burned recently, leaving him without suitable farm buildings, but fortunately his purse is ample and his old age made enjoyable by the possession of wealth. Instead of wolf scalps and deer skins, the ornaments of his first cabin, his walls are now decorated with pictures. The howl of the wild beast was then the only sound that broke the stillness of the forest: while to-day the notes of more than one musical instrument resound through the Grove, under the skillful fingers of his daughters. The broad plain once trodden by the buffalo and elk are now converted into grain-laden fields. The groves, increased in size and more abundant than formerly, surround the homestead of the pioneer, a reminder of the olden days, but still far different in character from the wild woods of '37, in which the Indian paused for shelter and refreshment.

The mighty hand of progress has laid its grasp on nature, and the foot of man has left its impress in the devious paths. The visible changes are great, and the marvel is that he who saw the wilderness in those years, so brief in the great history of the world's existence, yet long for feeble man's endurance, should still behold the transformation.

Of those who wintered with Mr. Crow in 1837, it is told that Dawson sold his claim in Jones County to Gideon Pete, sometime in 1840, and came to Linn Grove, in this county. There he bought a claim of Sarah Mann. On the 19th of November, 1849, he was married to Fannie Wilcox. He died at that locality.

Garrison Crow married a daughter of Mr. Simmons, in the Spring of 1844. In 1846, he went to Grant County, Wisconsin. From there he moved to Oregon, thence to California, from which State he came to this county in the Spring of 1865. He returned to California shortly afterward, and died there in the month of December, 1870.

Jacob Mann moved from Illinois in July, 1837, and made a claim in Cherry Grove, just over the line, in Jones County, and returned to Illinois. He brought his family back with him as soon as possible. He was a widower, but his daughter "Sally" came with him. His other children who came were John, Henry, David and Ann. In August, 1837, the Mann family settled on their claim, and were so near to the Linn line afterward established, that the statement is often made that he was really in Linn County. Jacob soon sold his claim to David Mann, his brother, and made a little claim near the headwaters of his first choice. That Fall, he went over on Big Creek, Linn County, and made a claim. When Crow went east in February, 1838, Mann told him that he was to remove to Big Creek the next day. This change was made in February of that year. Mann became a settler in Linn County. Sarah Mann came with him, and was the first white woman to locate in Linn County.

Of the Mann family record, it is found that Sarah and Ann are still living in Jones County. John married and moved West. Henry went to Indiana, and while suffering from mental troubles, committed suicide. David followed the example of his father and "went West."

In the Fall of 1837, William P. Earl came to this county on a prospecting tour. The lands in this vicinity were not then surveyed or in market. The nearest Government Land Office was located at Burlington. The Earl brothers, William P. and Porter W., were interested in real estate, the latter owning a farm of several hundred acres in Muscatine County. In the Fall of 1837, Porter W. Earl was taken seriously ill, at a place called Illinois City, on the east side of the Mississippi River. He remained at Clump's Hotel until the Spring following, when he was able to return to Erie County, New York, his former home.

While Mr. Earl was confined to the house, in Illinois City, William P. Earl and Asa Farnsworth came on westward to determine the quality of the soil hereabouts, and satisfy themselves as to the endurance of the region. The trip made by these gentlemen extended pretty generally through the eastern tier of townships, as now organized, and was planned to reach the Wapissipian. For some reason, the party did not go to the river in this county, but approached near it. During their progress, Messrs. Earl and Farnsworth visited Mr. Russell, at Fairview, in Jones County, but encountered no settlers in Linn on their way north. Returning homeward, they reached a solitary settler's cabin, as they supposed, within the limits of what was afterward Linn County, but, as is shown in this chapter, in reality in Jones, in Cherry Grove. The pioneer's hut was but a poor apology for a shelter, and was evidently newly erected. The brother of William Earl, Porter W., now a resident of Cedar Rapids, is unable to give the pioneer's name, but the writer is permitted to show elsewhere in this narrative that the settlers were Jacob Mann and daughter, who subsequently removed to Linn County. When Earl and Farnsworth reached the pioneer's hut, the woman was confined to her bed by illness, resulting from exposure, hardships and homesickness, and possibly from some other causes. The cabin in which the woman lay was so poorly constructed that there was no adequate shelter over her. The visitors urged the father to let them aid him in hewing out some rough "shakes" and putting them in place, as a roof. This the three men did, in the midst of storm and blow, for it was then November, and exceedingly cold for that season of the year.

The poor woman was so cheered by the presence and conversation of the travelers, that she was strong enough to arise next morning, and make her guests welcome after the coldest desertion her name. The cabin was then

ited, but the hospitality of the grateful woman was unbounded. Going to a rude chest of drawers, which she had brought with her from her old home, she drew forth a little store of dried currants, from which prodigious quantities of all times she took sufficient to make a dish for each. Notwithstanding the earnest protests of her guests, who urged her to keep the fruit for her own personal use, Miss Mann prepared a treat for those who had done her more real good than all the herbs within the range of her simple pharmacy could have effected.

This act, so trifling in itself, is worthy of a place in these records because of the spirit which prompted it, and for the reason that such trifling events are dates firmly in the mind. The hospitality of the new settlers was a characteristic of which too much cannot be said in praise. The accommodations within the gift of pioneers were never very grand, but they were the best the times and country could afford, and royalty can do no more in its efforts at entertainment. Earl and Farnsworth returned East without becoming settlers of the county.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER.

The important but always disputed honor of being the original settler in this county, in the present case is accredited to Edward M. Crow, on the strength of the testimony given clearly and intelligently by him to the writer, in the presence of Messrs. Andrew J. McKean and Reuben D. Stephens; the former one of the oldest settlers, and the latter a thoroughly posted man in the affairs of Linn County.

The duty of placing permanently upon record the facts herein recited is one of an exceedingly delicate nature and is keenly appreciated by the historian. To properly discharge his work, he has not only interviewed the greater part of those pioneers who still survive, and also the descendants of those who have passed away, but he has carried on a general system of correspondence with men who are in other sections of the country at present, but who were, at one time, identified with the affairs of Linn County.

Notable among these letters is one from the Hon. Hosea W. Gray, now a resident of Nebraska, but a pioneer of Linn, and the first Sheriff ever appointed in this county.

In response to the inquiry, "Who do you regard as the first settler?" Mr. Gray stated that he considered Jacob Mann the person entitled to that distinction. Mr. Mann's claim had never been disputed prior to his death in 1851, and the fact that he came in February, 1848, seemed conclusive evidence substantiating his right to the first place on the list.

With due respect to Mr. Gray's opinion, and with an equal degree of consideration for the statements of all others, it was deemed the only course for us to pursue to give the literal version of Mr. Crow's story; and to place the matter fully before the intelligent men of the county prior to the publication of this work.

This was done, and such men as Hon. Horace N. Brown, A. J. McKean, and others practically agree that the theory herein advanced is correct. Mr. Brown, whose father, Nathan, was one of the early parties, as hereafter related, does not say that Mr. Crow without hope in 1837-8, but he does admit that three men, the Crow brothers and Dr. ————, were in the country in the year 1837, and that upon their return to the State of Illinois, the men named further on in this history constituted the band of pioneers who made the second settlement.

The local circumstantiality of Mr. Crow's statement; the remarkable brevity of his memory; and the overwhelming force of corroborative events, leave

no alternative in the mind of the writer but to place his name ahead, not only of Jacob Mann's, but also before that of C. C. Haskins, whose friends assert his priority. There is no link in the chain of evidence missing. It is what a lawyer would term a "clear case." The reliability of the account depends upon the veracity of Mr. Crow, and from our acquaintance with him, as well as from the assurances of others, we feel that it is prudent and proper to place confidence in his memory and his intentions.

The "logic of events" which goes to upset the established theory of settlement may be summarized thus:

No settler who is able to furnish positive date of coming, had penetrated into Linn County prior to July, 1837. If any white man had passed through the county, as Dyer Usher claims to have done, in 1836, it was at the peril of life, and solely for the purpose of adventure. Therefore, when Edward M. Crow reached Linn, in July, 1837, and made a break in the wilderness, he struck the first blow. That he did come in 1837 is corroborated by Mr. H. N. Brown; that the date was July, depends upon his own word.

The facts that the twentien, Earl and Farnsworth, in November, 1837, found a settler in the neighborhood of the Linn County line; that *the woman was sick*, and that the prospecters aided in repairing the cabin, which needed more work than the settler himself, who was reported an "*an easy-going man*," was disposed to bestow upon it, demonstrate the point that the settler was Jacob Mann and daughter. The travelers supposed that the woman was the settler's wife, because she had an infant, but a secret page in the life history of that man and woman reads somewhat differently from the properly regulated pages of domestic affairs. It is septed, on what appears to be good authority, that Sally Mann gave birth to a son while on the way to the claim made by her father in Cherry Grove. The illness spoken of may have resulted from her confinement. The father of the child did not accompany the Manns. The settler was "*an easy-going man*," and answered the description given by Earl. The only conflict of statement is in regard to the *locality*, but it is reasonable to suppose that two men, traveling without particular purpose, were mistaken as to the line, then so vague. Cherry Grove reaches nearly to the dividing line, and we doubt if any man could have determined accurately the exact location of the hut in those days. Then, it must also be remembered that these men did *not* discover the Crow cabin, a fact which goes to prove that they were east of their supposed position. Haskins, as shown elsewhere, was a bachelor, and could not have been the settler found by Earl, since it is admitted that the settler was living with a woman. Finally, it should be recollected that the statement made by them comes to us second-handed, and after the lapse of forty-one years.

Following the line of argument, we see that Edward Crow knew of Jacob Mann's claim on a creek in Cherry Grove and visited him there. Sally Mann was of the family. Crow, however, knew of no settler in the southeast corner of the county—a remarkable fact in view of the sparseness of settlement in this section.

Crow returned to Illinois in 1837, and reported favorably on this country. He then came back, and remained in his cabin with his father and Dyer Usher, until February, 1838. At about time he started East, and stayed with Jacob Mann in Cherry Grove, who at that time, told him that the Manns intended to remove to Big Creek the following day.

It is admitted by all that Mann did locate in this county in February, 1838, and thus the statement made by Mr. Crow is substantiated.

Crow's party went on East, in 1838, and encountered immigrants bound for Linn County. The band consisted of John Crow, father of Edward John Lyon, O. Bennett, Charles Finchney, Benjamin Simmons, Solomon Peckham and Alexander Rhoton. This list is confirmed by Mr. Bowen. The first two completed their business and returned with these men. Peckham and Rhoton located in the Crow neighborhood, but the others went on to Linn Grove and there made a claim three miles square. Mann's claim touched no larger claim, and therefore a jog was made in it; but Mann was no firmer and desired merely the privilege of the water power on the creek, which, of course, he secured.

While this method of reasoning and the correlative statement of fact revolutionizes the heretofore published accounts of the settlement of Linn, the historian feels confident that those who differ from him will admit the soundness of his arguments. We desire to give the truth only, for the benefit of posterity.

Of those who made claims in 1838, the writer has been able to obtain a very nearly correct list. It is possible that some parties came in that year who do not appear here. Owing to the difficulty of information, the necessity for close application to the work of breaking farms, and the long distances between claims, it is probable that some men may have come and gone without leaving much trace of their residence here. The list is made up entirely from memory by the persons interviewed, and not from any record, diary or official statement. These who settled in the northeast did not personally know those of the Rapids district; and even the centrally situated pioneers are not quite clear on many points relative to early settlement.

On such hearsay evidence it is found that, in addition to the parties of settlers referred to in the preceding paragraphs, and the five men who located in Putnam, mentioned later on, there were present in the county in 1838 the following persons:

Samuel C. Stewart, Peter McRoberts, John McAfferty, William Abbott, Isaac in May, Isaac Mitchell, William Gilbert, J. G. Cole, Hiram Thomas, Joseph Caraway, Jacob Loh, Albert Haley, William Stone, Osgood Shepard, Robert Ellis, O. S. Boylin, Mr. Ashmore, W. K. Earsworth, Robert Osborn, Perry Oxley, Thomas Campbell, Mr. Williams, Mr. Evans, William Vangard, James Hunter, John Gibson, Robert Dean, Michael and Peter Donohoo, William Chamberlain, J. B. Sergeant, John Sergeant, Andrew J. McKean, John Scott, Hosea W. Gray, Sargent H. Tryon, Anson Conley, Andrew Saffley, Rev. Christian Tromp, Daniel S. Hahn came in March, Hiram Balos, Ash Edgerton, Peter Rohan, John Stoyan, J. E. Boyd (two last named located on the claim of — Duthridge), Philip Hall, John Young, Mr. Granger, L. H. Powell, John McCloud, Mr. Kemp.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT TO THE HONOR.

In the vicinity of Mt. Vernon, it is strenuously asserted that the first settler in the county was C. C. Haskins, who located in what is now Franklin Township, near the site of Lodi. On the strength of his own statement, made prior to his death, which occurred recently, and the assertions of his numerous friends, it has been even that he put up his first claim in the State of 1836. It is impossible to ascertain the exact time of his location. His claim was erected on a partly patented, and surveyed 12.

By observing the plan herein followed, we are unable to accord Mr. Haskins the first place, since it has been shown that Mr. Crow's first claim, located in July, 1837. It is not likely that Mr. Haskins preceded Mr. Crow; but



Louisa B. Stephens.

MARION



1850 census of Linn County, Iowa

John S. Hollar	45	M	North Carolina
Priscilla Hollar	35	F	Ohio
Mary Hollar	18	F	Indiana
Jane Hollar	16	F	Indiana
Priscilla Hollar	13	F	Illinois
John W. Hollar	10	M	Iowa
Louisa Hollar	6	F	Iowa
Israel C. Hollar	5	M	Iowa
Francis M. Hollar	3	M	Iowa
Charlotto Hollar	2	F	Iowa
Lydia Hollar	13	F	Indiana

1850 Census - Linn county, Iowa - Vol. 31, pages 903 and 906

Abner Cox	Age, 47	M	Birthplace, Virginia	Farmer
Hannah Cox	17	F	Indiana	
Joseph Cox	15	M	Indiana	
Priscilla Cox	13	F	Illinois	

Isaac Cox	39	M	Ohio	Farmer
Nancy Cox	37	F	Ohio	
Eliza Cox	17	F	Indiana	
Jemima Cox	15	F	Indiana	
Jacob Cox	12	M	Illinois	
Sarah Cox	10	F	Illinois	
Jonathan Cox	8	M	Iowa	
Nancy Cox	6	F	Iowa	
Isaac Cox	3	M	Iowa	
George W. Cox	1/12	M	Iowa	
Malen Barrett	24	M	Ohio	

it is demonstrated by Haskins' record that Mr. Mann is removed from the first to the third station in the list of settlers. Undoubtedly, Mr. Haskins was the second settler in the county, and so close are the dates of the two pioneers that there is not much leeway to work upon.

We regret exceedingly the inability of Mr. Haskins' friends to furnish the precise time of his coming here; but the failure can in no way reflect upon the authenticity of this work.

At the time Mr. Haskins settled in this county, he was unmarried. He married twice afterward, and his second wife still resides in Mt. Vernon.

It is singular that neither Mr. Crow nor Jacob Mann were acquainted with the fact of Mr. Haskins' early settlement. It is also strange that ex-Sheriff Gray, whose business in the county led him into every part of it, and who was personally known to all residents, should still regard Mr. Mann as the original claimant, if Mr. Haskins was entitled to the honor. Especially strange is it that the erroneous publication should have gone uncorrected, except by a brief mention in the *Press* newspaper, some years ago. These thoughts are uttered with no intention of reflecting on the statements of either parties, but because of their significance here.

HOOSIER GROVE SETTLEMENT.

Pioneers crossed the Cedar in 1838, and located in the second township west of the line, in the southern range, being Town 82 north, Range 6 west. The fertile region of what is now known as Putnam Township, and the grove of timber, then deemed indispensable to settlers, caused the first party to locate near the present town of Ely. This company consisted of Elisha Cox and Isham Holler, who claimed land on the creek which ran through the grove. The timber was called "Hoosier Grove." John Heiler settled on the present town site of Ely, and lived where Andrew Fahrmeier now does. Elisha Cox located one mile west, and Joseph Cox pushed on for half a mile beyond that claim. Abner Cox settled on the present Frank Lawrence farm.

OTTER CREEK SETTLEMENT.

The wave of settlement flowed westward through the county. In the year 1839, the more venturesome pioneers pushed beyond the locations adjacent to Marion, and on toward the beautiful valley of Otter Creek.

The first claimant to lands in that vicinity was a man named Stephens, who moved there early in 1839, with his wife, who was the first white woman in the Otter Creek region. Stephens afterward sold his claim to Stephen Snooks, who built a cabin on the place now owned by Richard Jackman. The foundation of the old house is still visible. Snooks was regarded with disfavor by the settlers of the county, because of his harboring thieves and counterfeiters, and was compelled to flee the country. Mrs. Snooks was a woman of considerable personal attractiveness, and found the wilderness too lonely for her. She removed to Cedar Rapids, and there occupied the cabin known as the Shepard house. Of her adventures there, suitable mention is made in the history of Cedar Rapids in this volume. It was she whom the man alluded to as "Foxy" concluded with.

In the year 1841, the Otter Creek country was again settled by many people. Among the first comers were Michael Green, Bartineas McGonigle, Henry Nelson, William Chamberlain, Dr. James Cummings, William Sullivan and Perry Obpelt. The latter is still living, the Federal census showing eight of whom are alive at the present time. Thirty-five grandchildren and twenty-

seven great-grandchildren constitute the family offspring of this veteran of 25 years. Mr. O. made his first settlement in November, 1839. The first preaching in the neighborhood was done at his house in 1840, by Rev. Mr. Hodges, the pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister, who, accompanied by his brave and devoted wife, made the tour of this county, Jones and Cedar, as a circuit rider. The first school was erected in 1841-2, and opened by William Skinner. At that time, deer and small game were abundant, while elk and buffalo were sometimes seen on the creek.

The promise of those days has been fulfilled in the last thirty-nine years. Otter Creek and Monroe Townships, with the stretch of country north and west to the respective limits of the county, is to-day as fine a region as man can desire. Near the stream, as is the case with all water courses, the land is somewhat broken and light, but the wood is heavy, the soil of the uplands rich, and the prairies roll in just sufficient gradations to render drainage perfect. The western ranges are as beautiful to the eye as any to be found in Linn County.

THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN.

Sarah Mann, from all reports was something of a character. The daughter of Jacob Mann was masculine in appearance, coarse in nature and uncultivated in manner. She had, as is shown, womanly instincts, but not enough experience in polite society to be altogether a desirable companion for delicate ladies. She was known as "Sall Mann," the country through. One of her speculations was to raise cats and sell them to incoming pioneers, who naturally wanted a feline, but could not bring one over the trail. Sall drove quite a trade in this direction, having as many as sixty at a time in her stock. She never achieved the fame or fortune of a Whittington, but she was not devoid of a certain kind of notoriety. The Mann blood contained so decided a trace of the wild nature, that it might have been difficult to have tamed the family down to the conventionalities of modern life. Neither time nor place was of a character to improve the good that possibly lay deep in the heart of the original female settler, and one must treat charitably the foibles of the representative of the gentler sex. If Sall did wrong, she undoubtedly did so through no deliberate vice, but rather because of the license of a new country. The mention of her name here is made for the purpose of comparing the present cultured women of Linn with the one who first announced the coming of the grand procession of humanity.

FIRST SURVEY.

In 1838, the Government ordered a survey of the County of Jones and Towns 84, 85 and 86 north, Range 5 west, in Linn County.

FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

The Rev. Christian Troup, a German Lutheran minister, was the first person to conduct religious exercises in the county. He settled near the mouth of Spring Creek, in the Summer of 1838, and observed devotional ceremonies during that year at his own cabin.

CASCADES IN THE AIR.

About the strongest inherent passion in the Western mind is to "lay out a city plot and grow to be a millionaire from the sale of town lots." The fever of speculation broke out early in the new county of Linn. Visions of wealth danced before the eyes of more than one person, and the flood of immigration

which seemed about to turn in that direction, promised to be laden with golden flotsam for some of the fortunate locators.

The survey by Government had not been made, as before stated, and no accurate idea of locality could be obtained; but it was confidently supposed that a point near the present village of Bertram was not so far from the geographical center of the county as to preclude the possibility of the seat of justice being some day located there.

With the incentive to work which such a prospect afforded, Israel Mitchell, the claimant of the site in question, planned the first village in Linn County. To the embryo metropolis he attached the name of "Westport." His heart swelled with hope, for beautiful for situation was the location and fair the chances of permanent development. The village dates from July, 1838. To this commercial center of the future naturally gravitated minds of commercial bent; and here, in the early Fall of 1838, Albert Henry opened

THE FIRST STORE IN THE COUNTY.

The stock of goods carried by him was not so large or valuable as that of several of the jobbing houses now sustained at the Rapids; but it was, nevertheless, the commercial trundle bed of the county, and should be remembered with a degree of respect befitting its title.

About this store in Summer, and around its stove in Winter, many of the pioneers renewed their youth by spinning yarns and smoking pipes of cheap tobacco, but of exceeding profound peace. The prospects of the country, the crops and the town were freely discussed, and by men who were far from being deficient in capacity or judgment. The pioneers were represented by men of such intelligence as would to-day command respectful attention in any assembly. These superior men necessarily rose to places of honor in public life, and played their respective *roles* with credit and distinction.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

It was at this store that the first election was held in the county. The polling precinct embraced all of the county, but that was not much to brag of, numerically, then.

The candidates voted for were merely Representatives in the Territorial Legislature, and sufficient interest was not taken in the matter to call out the entire strength. Still, a good showing was made, when it is estimated by the distances of those days and the means of traveling. Thirty-two votes were cast. Chas. Whittlesey was elected from this district to the Council, and Robert G. Roberts was chosen to the House.

THE FIRST OFFICIALS.

The first Sheriff appointed by Gov. Lucas was Hosea W. Gray, whose intelligence and public spirit received instant recognition. His name figures throughout the history of this county in a conspicuous manner.

John McAfferty was commissioned by the Governor to act as Justice of the Peace, in 1838.

Israel Mitchell was appointed Judge of Probate.

Dr. Socrates H. Tarron, the first physician to come to Linn, was chosen Clerk of the Third Judicial Court, of which Joseph Williams was Judge.

Andrew J. McKean and William Smith were appointed Constables at the first session of the Commissioners' Court, in September, 1839.

THE SECOND VILLAGE.

Below is given one version of the location of the site of Cedar Rapids, which is a mooted question among some of the older residents. In the chapter on "Cedar Rapids" is given the other side of the story. This item is given as incidental to the real history, but the information lacks confirmation.

The site of the prosperous city of Cedar Rapids was selected as a "claim" in the Summer of 1838, by a man named William Stone, who attempted to speculate in that manner by going out in advance of *bona fide* settlers and striking his claim stakes in desirable localities. Stone had made this sort of pre-emption on the lands where Westport was subsequently planned, but had disposed of that tract and hastened on toward the rapids of Cedar River. Upon the bank of the stream, on what is now Commercial street, Stone made a rude hut. Later in the season of 1838, a man named O. J. Shepard "jumped" Stone's claim and lived in the original log house. From this fact arises the conflict of opinion relative to Shepard's title of "first settler."

Stone rose to the dignity of the occasion, and proposed a town upon his claim, little dreaming that one would spring up thereon and grow to the dimensions and beauty of Cedar Rapids.

The name decided on by Stone was "Columbus," and the date of his effort is set down in man's recollection as the Summer or early Fall of 1838. Nothing came of the boasted village project, and before the snow fell, Stone had relinquished his claim to Shepard.

In the Winter of 1838-39, the town of Marion was located; although the name was not given until the September following. The record of this appears in the chapter on "Organization," as well as in the paper on the settlement of Marion.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT OSBORN

built his cabin on Big Creek in March, 1838, and on the 2d day of September, 1838, his daughter Maria, the

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN THE COUNTY.

saw the light. Naturally, the question of priority is disputed in this matter. It has been asserted that Mrs. McCartney was delivered of a daughter in July of that year, but careful inquiry fails to substantiate that claim. Several of the first settlers on Big Creek are positive in their belief that this is a mistake. Accepting, therefore, the plainly recorded date furnished by Mr. Osborn, who unquestionably lived in Linn Grove in March, just after Jacob Mann made his claim, we make the foregoing declaration.

The second child was a son of Jacob Lebo, who located in the same neighborhood early in the Summer of 1838.

FERRY OXLEY

located on Big Cr. R. where he still resides, March 6, 1838. His wife, Catherine, who came with him, is also living, surrounded by a numerous family. Mr. Oxley confirms the above statements.

Celia McFenold 1419 2nd Ave Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Linn county census 1915 aged 71

Died June 3, 1918

2nd white child born in Linn county

(written on back of census card by census taker
father born Fayette co., Mo.

mother born in Indiana

Work done from 1911-1918

OSGOOD SHILPARD

figures extensively in the early history of the county. He was a large man, shrewd, cunning and of more than average intelligence. His eye was small and dark, piercing as that of a snake. His hair was red and his whole appearance indicated a rugged constitution. He was, undoubtedly, identified with the gang of counterfeiters and horse thieves which infested the country, but no evidence is in existence showing his active employment with the band. His hut on the river became a sort of tavern for the men engaged in the notorious business. He married a woman in the East and brought her to the Rapids, where the recollection of her sayings and doings is still vivid in the minds of the first settlers. This woman claims to have given birth to the first white child born in the county, but stubbornness of facts compels one to say that such a distinction was physically impossible, and that she must have been in ignorance of the domestic life of the settlers in Linn Grove.

ANDREW J. M'KEAN

dates his residence in Linn County from September, 1848. He first settled near the Cedar County line, southeast of Mt. Vernon of to-day, on the south side of Yankee Grove. Mr. McKean became one of the leading spirits of that section, and participated in important events relative to the development of the county. In 1854, he became Clerk of the Courts and held the office until 1873, a term of service so long as to demonstrate the character and standing of the gentleman. He is now engaged in mercantile business in Marion, having concluded to make that his permanent home.

THE CONE FAMILY.

Among the original settlers of the county were Norris and Ann Cone, who came from New England, and reached here in February, 1839. Mr. Cone stopped at Mrs. Williams' place, and remained there five weeks, enjoying such few comforts as were afforded by a shelter—it could not be styled a house—14x16 feet in size, and which was already occupied by the proprietress and her family, etc. Mr. Cone purchased a claim to a beautiful tract of land, with timber in abundance, in southeastern Marion, of Mr. Osborn, giving thirty dollars for the location. As the Cones were in easy circumstances and had horses, cows and hogs, with ready money for cases of need, they began on what may be called a fine scale; but the best of life then was a trifle below modern standard. After a five weeks' stay with Mrs. Williams, the family moved into their new palace of logs, which had received little or no "chinking," and felt the happiness of being their own masters. In this house, on the 12th day of April, 1839, Mrs. Cone gave birth to a son, George W., who is still living, and is the

THIRD WHITE CHILD BORN IN THE COUNTY.

Three days after the birth of George, the father and every male in the neighborhood were compelled to go to Davenport for provisions. This trip lasted two weeks. Mrs. Cone was left with two children besides the babe. A day or two after Mr. Cone started, one of the boys was taken violently ill with inflammation of the brain. In her weak condition, Mrs. Cone was obliged to care for both the invalid and the babe. Dr. Tryon shortly afterward came in, and won the grateful respect of the poor mother, by his care of the boy. The lad escaped death, but never recovered his health, although he is still living. Among other illustrative incidents connected with the family experience may be cited the loss of their stable, erected at a later date, with a large quantity of hay, flour, pro-

visions and farm implements. This loss did not dishearten the brave settlers. They repaired the damages which the fire had wrought, and set to work in earnest to make a home of their crude place. Mrs. Cone equaled her husband in energy and pluck, and numerous are the stories told of her life there. She became accustomed to the ways of the Western world; dressed her boys in fawn-skin clothes, and, as she remarked, made up her mind "not to be frightened by owls." She captured a swarm of bees, waged war upon the innumerable host of rattlesnakes that infested the locality, and played the part of a thrifty, careful housewife generally; while her husband attended to the duties of his farm. After the survey, it was found that the house was placed upon Section 16, and must be removed to Section 21. Their religious opportunities were poor, but the family used to enjoy little meetings of their own in the adjoining grove. Many a time did the mother carry her babe to Westport, that she might hear the preaching of some missionary. The verdict of this family is that those times were far from unenjoyable, because their heart was in the work.

THE BASSITT FAMILY.

James Bassitt and wife came to the county in March, 1839. Mrs. B. was the

FIRST WHITE WOMAN TO CROSS INDIAN CREEK,

a stream which flows south through the center of the county and empties into the Cedar, in Bertram Township.

Two weeks after the Bassitts came, the Lucores arrived, and stopped with the former. Lucore had come on the season before and staked his claim, and, on his arrival, he found that Ira Leverich had "jumped" it, or, in other words, made a secondary claim upon it. This was a grave offense in those primitive days, when law existed only in the vague recollections of the pioneers. Mr. L. asserted his rights, and Leverich finally yielded, taking up his residence with the Lucores.

It is remarked that on the 2d of April, 1839, the prairies were green, and the entire land was a flower garden of brightest coloring. Plant succeeded plant in rapid order, and the broad expanse was a waving mass of bloom. Nature has so economized as to produce, from early Spring to Fall, beautiful flowers and grasses. The spectacle of a native prairie in full blossom is one which will soon be of those things which are past; but the memory of the vision can never fade in the minds of those who were greeted with the sight in the early times.

In those days, people "neighbored" ten miles or more. Ox sleighs in Winter and ox carts in Summer carried merry loads over the trackless prairies for the purpose of enjoying a social party or to join in harvest festivities. "We were like brothers and sisters, then," remarked one old lady. Life was made the most of. If the modern belle, who wearies over a game of croquet, was compelled to seek her social pleasure under the disadvantages of those times, but little would be experienced.

Rufus H. and Sarah Ann Lucore came from Pennsylvania in 1839, as before stated. After a long and tiresome journey, by way of the canal, to Portsmouth, Cairo and the Mississippi, they reached Davenport. This transpired about eighteen months before they came to Linn County. In the year above mentioned, they located on a claim north of Marion, April 2, 1839. Mrs. Lucore still lives, a typical representative pioneer. She is the mother of seventeen children, twelve of whom are living. From the lips of Mrs. Lucore the writer obtained many interesting notes relative to the early days—forty

which are woven into the thread of this history in appropriate places. Mr. Lucore entered the service as Captain of Company H, in the gallant Twentieth Regiment. Three sons and a nephew were with him. Mr. L. returned from the war, and died at home December 26, 1863. He was a large, vigorous man, and was intelligent, honorable and greatly respected by all who knew him.

About the 1st of April, 1839, Joseph H. and John Listebarger reached Cedar Rapids. They were both single men, and lived together in a cabin erected on the west side of the river. The cabin was built in May or June after the brothers arrived. They resided there for three years or more.

Subsequently, Isaac Listebarger, brother of the above, came to the county and located near the Rapids.

Joseph Clark and family, consisting of his wife, Abigail, and his children, Seymour, Ormus, Evelyn, Sarepta, Warren F. and Homer L., came in August, 1839. The Wapsipinicon was the objective point, and there the settlement was effected. The point in the river at this place was long called Clark's Ford, but is now known as Central City. Mr. Clark erected a primitive grist-mill, by selecting a "hollow gum," and placing in the trunk of the tree a stone. Upon this was placed another stone, which was operated by a long sweep and turned on a pivot. With this simple machine, so familiar to the older readers of this book, the family was supplied with meal. They had no wheat, as they came too late for the securing of a crop. Near their house was a small lake, which was the resort of innumerable water fowl. Game was abundant.

George Greene came to the county in 1839, and located at Ivanhoe, as school teacher and lawyer. He soon became an influential member of the band of pioneers.

THE LEVERICH BROTHERS.

Joel and James, were among the most notorious residents in the county, in 1839. Joel chose the site of Judge Greene's magnificent farm, and settled there. Had he devoted his time to honest pursuits, or even spiced his daily life with acts of reputable character, he might have been an honor to the community. Instead of using his extraordinary talents in legitimate ways, he chose to be the leader of a gang which preyed on society. He was, beyond question, the head center of the band of freebooters and counterfeiters in that region. He never stole horses or made bogus money, but his willing tools looked up to him as their guide and protector. He is described as a man of commanding presence, who could so impress those with whom he came in contact, that a piece of bad money would be taken from him without question. He controlled elections in this county. As Joel Leverich went, so went Linn.

An anecdote is related by Mr. Earl, which at least establishes the fact of Leverich's connection with the horse thieves. One dark night, in the year 1840, Mr. E. was aroused from his slumbers by a loud shouting on the river, in the rear of his house, in Cedar Rapids. Taking a lantern in his hand, he went out of doors, and there found a gang of several men, who had six horses. The conduct of the party was so suspicious that Mr. Earl placed himself in a guarded position and responded to the inquiries of the men. They lauded the horses, which had been forced through the river, and ascertained their whereabouts. They inquired for Jo Leverich, and were given the necessary instructions for finding his house. The men mounted their animals and drove off in the direction of the mound, where their evident chief then lived. A day or two later, Mr. Earl visited Marion, and while there was introduced by Mr. Leverich to a party of "friends" who were "visiting" that gentleman. Leverich

made no secret of his acquaintance with the fellows, but rather seemed disposed to exhibit them to all his Marion associates. The horses, it is needless to add, were not seen by any of the Marion people.

GENERAL SKETCHES.

May 17, 1839, Nathan Brown and family joined their relatives who had located in Linn Grove the year preceding, and took up part of the three-mile claim. Horace N. Brown, who still resides there, was then 17 years of age.

The sale of lands surveyed in this county was advertised to take place in January, 1840. Because of the difficulties of transportation, the settlers petitioned to have the sale postponed until the Summer of that year. The petition was granted.

Judge Greene volunteered his time to go to Washington and have the sale of lands transferred to Marion, from Dubuque—a wise provision. The Judge succeeded in his mission and won the grateful respect of his fellow pioneers, who saved hundreds of dollars by the change. This was a very characteristic act on the part of Mr. Greene.

Gilbert Travis, about the time Mr. Brown came here, also located on the timber lands, west of the site of Springville, and named the stream which flows through the place "Crab Apple Creek," which name still remains attached to the stream and grove.

Andrew Kramer came to this county in the Fall (about October 1st) of 1839. The claim owned by him was made in the Spring of that year, but the family did not take up their residence upon it until the later date. The location chosen was in Linn Grove, and is still occupied by Lewis Kramer, a son of the pioneer. Mr. Kramer's family consisted of fifteen persons, and of that large party all are living to-day except a child of Mrs. Lutz, daughter of Mr. Kramer, and the heads of the household. Mr. Kramer died in September, 1872, and his wife followed him to the grave in August, 1877. This remarkable instance of healthfulness proves that the privations of frontier life were, after all, conducive to strength and vigor.

Dr. and Mrs. Bardwell came to Marion in the Fall of 1840, to attend the wedding of Sheriff Hosea W. Gray, and were so well pleased with the country that they decided to locate here permanently. This resolution they carried out in March, 1841. Mrs. Bardwell was an earnest worker in the Methodist Church, and united with the infant society at once after coming here. Her name is found associated with the early history of the Methodist movement. After some years' residence in the village, Dr. Bardwell made a claim west of town, about ten miles, and located his family there. The '40's were not years of the greatest comfort on the prairies, if we judge by the present standard of necessity. The nearest neighbor was usually at what would be a day's journey for a modern belle, and wolves were common enough to make a timidly-inclined person pray for thicker settlements. As an illustration of the courage of a pioneer's wife, we relate an anecdote of Mrs. Bardwell. One Winter day, she came to Marion in her sleigh, to make necessary purchases and obtain a spinning-wheel which belonged to her—'a can the same'—the women know how to run—that relic now deemed so ornamental by fashionable ladies. When Mrs. Bardwell started for her long drive homeward, she had her wheel, a quarter of beef, a large cask filled with meat, and other articles, making in all a bulky load. She was compelled to hold the cask steady with her feet, while she managed her horses with both hands, for the day was cold. She had not gone two miles when the sleigh

ran against something concealed in the snow, and split straight across. Instead of losing courage at this mishap, Mrs. Bardwell repaired damages as well as she could, and drove to a neighboring house. Being well acquainted there, she asked for hammer and nails to make good her vehicle: but the women protested against Mrs. Bardwell's continuing her journey in such a fashion. The neighbor urged her to seek some other means of getting home, but Mrs. Bardwell persisted in going on as she was. "But," said her friend, "suppose the wolves follow you?" "Then I shall throw out my meat and drive on as fast as possible," replied the brave woman. "Suppose your sleigh breaks again?" "Then I shall mount my horse." "But how can you get on a horse in the prairie?" pursued the cautious friend. "Why," replied Mrs. Bardwell, "I shall stand on my spinning-wheel!" With such a spirit to combat, the friend saw the uselessness of further argument, and let Mrs. Bardwell go on toward home, where she arrived long after dark, but in safety.

One week the doctor was off on professional duties, leaving with him the family horse. The season was Winter and the roads were in bad condition. The breadstuffs were getting low, and, to cap the climax, along came the Methodist circuit rider. The minister's horse had to be cared for as well as the parson himself, and fate seemed to compel Mrs. Bardwell to use her wits pretty actively. A storm set in, and the worthy visitor's appetite began to tell on the flour barrel. At last the bread was entirely gone and some substitute had to be secured. The minister's horse had eaten what corn there was in the barn, and Mrs. B. was left no alternative but to go three-quarters of a mile to the nearest neighbor's and there borrow as much corn as she could carry. Instead of making the minister stir his bones and partially repair the disaster he had worked, the hostess said never a word about her project, and manifested a pride about the accidental condition of the larder that was as natural as it was amusing. The first intimation the family had of a change in the *cuisine* was the introduction of a large dish of home-made hominy, the handiwork of the woman who was equal to almost any emergency. Those "hominny-days" will never be forgotten by the children of that thrifty housewife.

"A LITTLE MORE SQUASH."

As an illustration of the difficulties under which the pioneers labored in the first years of residence, is given a leaf from the history of Robert Ellis, Philip Hull and O. S. Bowling. These men set about making hay on the flats near the river, the Summer of '38. Hull had managed to raise a few Summer squashes in the little garden near his cabin, but not another thing was there for these strong men to eat. They secured twenty tons of hay on squash diet—baked, boiled, fried and roasted. Squash for breakfast, dinner and supper: then more squash for lunch. Mr. Bowling became exhausted from the hard work and limited bill of fare, and to this day he has not learned to appreciate the delicate flavor of Summer squash.

In the Fall, a party of young men, of whom Ellis was one, started for the Mississippi River for provisions. As they passed William Abbe's house, on the creek of that name, Mr. A. gave them \$15 and said:

"Make that go as far as you can, boys, for it is all I have got in the world. When that is gone, God only knows what will become of my family."

Flour was worth \$20 per barrel, corn \$1.25 per bushel, and killed a tire rate of one in six. Provisions of all sorts were as high as they could well be without growing dizzy, and the outlook was far from cheering. Still, the pioneers prospered, for there seemed to be a special providence overlooking their affairs.

At one time, Ellis, Abbe and Young went up the Cedar in search of honey. They had with them a wagon filled with barrels standing on end. The trip was very successful, seventeen or eighteen trees being found. The barrels were filled with strained honey. Mrs. Abbe placed one of these barrels, with the end open, in her cabin, and the honey "candied" so solidly that it was used in lieu of sugar.

"VIENNA."

In 1838, Andrew J. McKean and several of his friends conceived the idea of making a town. They did not think that the trade and commerce of the country really demanded the erection of a city; but they had nothing else on their minds just then, and concluded that a city would be a capital thing to have in the family. So they started out in search of a suitable locality, for, no matter how intensely one may desire a town, the longing therefor cannot be gratified without the discovery of a site. The party reached a point east of where Lisbon now stands, and there beheld the promised land of their dreams. They formally took possession of the place by and with the consent of the owner, and instituted solemn proceedings, with the one grand end in view. They drove stakes, and christened the place Vienna. After that awe-inspiring ceremony, each of the party agreed to build a house upon the plat within a reasonable period of time. Those events transpired nearly forty years ago, and that "reasonable period of time" is still jogging along, for not a house was erected nor a stroke of improvement made. One of the party wanted to name the town Jackson, in honor of Mr. McKean, whose name is Andrew Jackson; but that gentleman raised objections and suggested Vienna, and that title was adopted. Mr. McKean regards his escape as almost miraculous.

THE BUCKSKIN SCHOOL.

In the Big Woods neighborhood, in the vicinity of what is now Viola, was taught, about 1840, the "Buckskin school." The teacher, George C. Perkins, was clothed in the suit most common then, and every one of his male pupils patterned after the "professor." It was, like many a later day fashion, first established from necessity. There were no means of getting clothing, except by first killing the deer and then dressing the hide. Clothed in the primitive garb of the red man, the teacher and pupils pursued the even tenor of their ways, and "learned and conned by rote" the simple studies of the times.

There was a school established in 1842, in the Bassitt-Lucore neighborhood, with Caroline M. Keyes as teacher, but there were few pupils.

EAR MARK.

The first "ear mark" for cattle was recorded September 25, 1840, by Prior Scott. He claimed the following title: "Smooth crop of the right ear and two splits in the same." S. H. Tryon was Recorder at the time.

DANGLES OF WINTER TRAVEL.

During the Winter of 1841-42, Porter W. Earl took a load of wheat from Marion to Maquoketa, to be ground. It was necessary, in those days, to drive that long distance to get flouring done because of the lack of grist-mills in Linn County.

While crossing the prairie, which stretched away for more than a dozen miles, Mr. Earl was overtaken by a blinding storm. The snow fell in a ceaseless cloud, and the wind moaned and shrieked, piercing one to the vitals with

its icy chill. About midway on the desolate waste, Mr. Earl came upon a party which had given itself up as lost. Two women, Mrs. Abbe, wife of the pioneer for whom Abbe's Creek was named, her sister, afterward Mrs. Durham, and a boy had attempted to cross the prairie on their way east, when their horse had fallen dead, leaving them miles away from any shelter, in the midst of that fearful storm. Mr. Earl transferred the women and the contents of the sleigh to his own lumber sled, fastened the cutter to his conveyance and carried the whole party to a place of safety. Upon arriving at Maquoketa, Mr. Earl ascertained that he could not get his milling done for three days. Thereupon, he obtained a horse and drove Mrs. Abbe back to her home in Linn Township. He returned to Maquoketa, loaded up his sled and arrived home in Marion after just one week's absence.

Another incident is related, illustrative of the dangers of Winter travel over the prairies. Henry Higley started West about the Winter of '45, with a train of ten wagons, which were filled with supplies for an outlying post. The company he was with decided to go on wheels because there was no snow near this point; but before many miles were traveled, a blinding snow storm set in, and the wagons were with great difficulty dragged along. While on an open stretch of thirty-five miles, night settled down and the way became invisible. Far ahead, there suddenly gleamed forth the faint flicker of a solitary lamp. In a lone settler's cabin a light was burning. By this beacon the little party of half-perished men was guided. The undulations of the prairie now hid, now revealed the light. As they plunged into a hollow, they took the bearings and steered straight for the cabin, as they supposed, but in almost every instance they found themselves going far away from the house, upon ascending the next hill. In this irregular and wearisome way, the night was almost spent before the cabin was reached. At last, the band was safely housed. It was then discovered that the light which had saved their lives was burning from the accidental cause of sickness in the pioneer's family, and was placed in the window for the first time that Winter.

Mr. Higley owned the stage line from Dubuque to Iowa City late in the forties, and many an incident is told of his experience on the road, which prove the marvelous changes in transportation during the last twenty-five years. More than once he drove through blinding storms and freezing winds, at the actual peril of life.

Even as late as 1856-57, the discomforts of stage travel were great. R. D. Stephens once piloted a lost stage through a drifting snow storm, with the mercury at 15 degrees below zero, over a trackless prairie. All night long he marched ahead, with a lantern in his hand, treading down the snow and making sure of the absence of pit-holes in the track.

These few facts are given as specimen pages from the experience of every early settler in the times when one could ride all day through the country without encountering a white man. Pullman palace cars did not then run over the country, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and "tire people to death" as they reclined on luxurious cushions.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1839.

The patriotism of the early times was equal to that of later days. When the anniversary of Independence Day arrived, it found the people ready and willing to participate in festivities of a character commensurate with the occasion. Under the marshaled lip of Sheriff Gray, the clans were mustered from far and near: beyond the frontier of the county and in adjoining settlements. West-

port was chosen as the proper place for holding the celebration, and Judge Mitchell was invited to deliver an oration. Down came the people in full force and entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. There were probably two hundred persons present. A supper was provided, at which toasts were drunk and speeches made. In the evening, a ball was given, with Andrew J. McKeon, H. W. Gray and Wm. H. Smith as managers. The company did not break up until morning.

IVANHOE.

In 1839, Anson Cowles located a claim for a village site on the banks of the Cedar River, at a point where afterward the old military road crossed the stream. Judge Greene built a small house at this point, on his arrival in 1839, but subsequently abandoned the location for Cedar Rapids. The survey of the military road to this point necessitated the establishment of the first ferry in the county, which was authorized and provided for by the County Commissioners in 1840. The place never became a popular one for settlement, and was deserted. No survey or record of it was made at the County Recorder's office.

MARION.

The county seat became the destination of many people shortly after its location in the year 1839. An incidental mention of this fact will suffice here, inasmuch as the detailed history of both Marion and

CEDAR RAPIDS.

which followed close in order of survey, are given in their proper places. The chronological record of the first two years is complete, and the development of the county, as indicated by the towns and villages, is fully set forth in the latter pages of this work.

Porter W. Earl, who is referred to in an earlier part of this record, finally came to Linn to reside in 1840, reaching here in the month of November. Marion was the point at which he first settled. The following year, he removed to the Rapids, and lived in a house on the river bank. He aided in the survey of the town. He succeeded John C. Berry as Commissioners' Clerk, and in that capacity held the school moneys. There were \$127 in his possession for such uses, and he naturally desired to see a portion of the amount devoted to the conduct of a school in the Rapids. He made strenuous efforts to induce the people there to put up a building, as Marion was the nearest point at which a school was then taught. By dividing the money, a school might have been sustained for six months at both places. In the failure to take advantage of the opportunity, Cedar Rapids lost its possible share of the money and all of it was devoted to the school at Marion. In 1842, Mr. Earl removed to Marion and later became Recorder of the county. He now resides in Cedar Rapids. From him the writer obtained much valuable information.

The foregoing sketches are not given for the sake of bringing the parties mentioned more prominently before the reader than many other settlers should be shown, but simply to serve as a connecting link in the general chain of history between the years 1837 and 1840. Such names have been gathered as could be obtained by personal interviews, but in nearly every instance the writer came unannounced upon the pioneers, and found them unprepared to give full statements of their early lives. It is purposed here to give representative names and characteristic incidents, to the end that a clearer idea of those years may be impressed upon the minds of the readers.

The trials and privations of the early settlers were innumerable; but those who came here were of a class to face discomfort bravely and defy the adverse fate which seemed to encompass them. Comfort and happiness is always comparative. For example, the descendants of the pioneers feel irritated to-day if, through some accident, the prompt delivery of the daily mail is rendered impossible. In those earlier days, the mails were almost unheard-of luxuries. Weeks would frequently elapse before a letter could reach its destination after it was posted; and even in Marion, in 1835-40, it was no uncommon thing for a letter to remain in the post office for several weeks after its arrival, because of the charges thereon. It then cost 25 cents to transport a letter from the nearest office to the county seat of this county, and few of the settlers had spare quarters to devote to such uses. Everything in the way of business was conducted on the "dicker" plan, and Uncle Sam did not recognize deer skins or corn as legal tender.

Mr. Addison Daniels was the first Postmaster, and many a cordial word is still spoken of him for the favors he so frequently conferred on early settlers. Such kindness is never forgotten.

Lawyers rode the circuit in company with the Judges, and turned an honest penny by a much more laborious system of professional work than our present legal gentlemen could endure with good grace. The early bar of Linn was one of the best in the district, but traveling practitioners frequently came to this county.

The social world was primitive, but enjoyable in spite of the lack of button-hole bouquets and croquet. The fair sex were willing to "sit up" with the gallants who came in uncouth attire and leaned their rifles in the corner of the one room before making their formal addresses. The topics of conversation were different from those of to-day, but men found phrases in which to tell their willing listeners the old though never wearisome tale of love. Marriages were solemnized in simple form, and happy homes built up on the broad prairies. The children's children now visit the scene where grandfather performed his marvelous deeds of marksmanship, and grandmother toiled long but cheerfully for the protection and improvement of her family.

There are memories clustering about the old homesteads that make them sacred in the eyes of all who are related to the pioneers. From more than one of those whose simple stories go to form this volume comes the earnest testimony that the old days were good days, despite the absence of "hater-time" necessities. The recital of these narratives proves that happiness is comparative, and that the training in younger years prepares one for the channel in which one's measure of contentment is full.

To the youth of this generation the labor incident to pioneer life seems appalling; but it is the verdict of those whose heads are white with honorable years, that the burdens of 1840 were less onerous to them than many of the social restrictions are now.

"We enjoyed ourselves a hundred times better then than folks do now," said one cordial representative of the county, and he was sincere in his utterance. "We did not always have a supply of delicacies, but we had enough to eat. When meat was wanted, all we had to do was to step out in the edges of the grove and shoot a deer. Sometimes we ran out of flour, and then we ate potatoes, or pounded corn in a home-made wooden mortar with an iron wedge fastened in a long stick. We used to grind corn in coffee mills until our arms ached. For coffee we used browned corn, and for tea we steeped up and drank the we could gather in our fields. We seldom went hungry, for there was no need

of that while shooting was plenty. Prairie chickens were to be had without limit, and larger game ran by our cabins constantly."

The ride over the trackless prairie, which had to be accomplished before the "claim" of the new-comers was reached, would to-day kill the average city-bred woman. But the mothers and daughters of the precursors of Iowa's farmer-capitalists were built of sterner stuff. They endured the slow transportation with remarkable fortitude of body and spirit. It is no weak sentiment to accredit those women with attributes of a noble nature, for surely they possessed them. The manner of speaking solely of the men who came first is far too customary. Women came as well as men, and women figure in the creation of this State co-equal in all respects with the stronger sex. The loyalty to country, the devotion to principle, the heroism in the presence of danger, manifested by Iowa sons during the rebellion, show that Iowa mothers were made after a grand model.

Mr. Horace N. Brown relates that it was customary in those days of which we write, to accept whatever was of value in the way of "dicker," in lieu of cash, for taxes as well as for private dues.

At the age of 21 years, Mr. Brown was elected Justice of the Peace, and was retained in office for a considerable period of time. In 1845, he took charge of the finances of the county, at the will of the people, and was compelled to travel extensively in the labor of collecting the assessments. The law provided that, in default of payment by a certain time, the Treasurer should visit the delinquents and urge prompt settlement.

Money at those times was as scarce as angels' visits, and every possible expedient was resorted to to create a circulating medium. Among the methods adopted was that of hunting the prairie and gray wolf and obtaining its scalp, for the presentation of which a reward or bounty was offered by the County Commissioners. A common wolf was valued at \$1.00 for the young and \$2.00 for the old; while the gray wolf, from its more dangerous character, naturally rated higher, and commanded \$2.00 and \$5.00 respectively. A certificate of the death of the wolf at the hands of the applicant for bounty, and within the limits of the county, was required. Such certificates Mr. Brown, as Justice of the Peace, was empowered to issue; and when the taxpayers could not raise money for their assessments, he would swear the property-holder, according to law, and accept wolf scalps, at the values named.

For many years, a large share of the taxes of Benton County, then a part of this county for legal purposes, was paid in wolf scalps. This system of payment aided the settlers very materially, but it did not fill the treasury of the county to an overpowering degree.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

But four decades have passed since the Indians celebrated the "Dog Feast," by the side of the Mosk-wah-wak-wah and exercised high dominion over the broad prairies and shady groves. In the presence of men still living in the vigor of advanced manhood, the solemn festival was observed, with such wierd and fantastic accompaniments as to impress the scene in lasting lines upon the tablets of memory. Here, too, the youthful brave was laid to rest, while his soul took flight toward the happy hunting ground, amid the lamentations of his tribe.

Still less is the period of time which marks the disappearance of the last painted band of warriors on their forced march westward, while the setting sun—typical of the waning glory of their race—threw grotesque shadows of their train on the crude forms of the venturesome white man.

Brief indeed have been the days between the era of savagery and the era of civilization. But short as that intervening space has been, it was ample for the sowing of seeds which will, beyond peradventure, bear marvelous fruitage. The hand of intelligent man was laid upon this region, as it were, but yesterday. To-day one beholds the finest farms, the best tilled acres, the richest orchards, the most substantial buildings and the newest implements of husbandry that can be met with throughout the length and breadth of "Beautiful Iowa."

Where once the fierce blasts of Winter howled with unceasing monotony over unobstructed plains, the dense grove now stands a barrier between man and the elements, in silent protest against the forces of the air. Where once the single camp fire of the lonely hunter wreathed its slender spire of smoke, as he reposed, solitary and silent, near the beaten path of the deer, there now ascend the choking fumes of many furnaces, as they glow and grumble in the busy centers of manufacture. Where once the Indian hunter carved his rude arrows by the river bank, now whirl the wheels of mammoth factories. Where once the deer-slayer leveled his deadly rifle at his noble game, there stands to-day an industry fourth of its kind in magnitude in all the wide world.

Churches and school houses, those edifices which proclaim the moral development of a country, and represent the two greatest factors in the problem of civilization, dot the prairie on every hand. At the centers of trade these institutions stand, eloquent evidences of the intelligence of the populace, and point to a still grander outcome.

Wealth has succeeded poverty, and privation has given way to comfort. The children of the pioneers have grown up surrounded by refining influences, and bear the stamp of training in a broader school than their parents were privileged to attend. Books and music have their appropriate place in the farm houses of Linn, and social intercourse is no longer restricted to the range of ox-cart communication. The finest horses, the choicest animals and the largest herds graze in rich pasture lands. It is no longer necessary to "turn the cattle into the big lot," as a pioneer expressed his early method of caring for his patient oxen. Fences mark the boundaries of farms and subdivisions of farms. As year succeeds year, the flocks increase in number and condition, and the markets of the East find profit in choosing the cattle from Linn's thousand hills and oaks. The dairies of the county supply the choicest table butter and cheese, and rank in size and excellence among the foremost of the West.

Railroads stretch in various directions across the county, affording facilities for transportation that were so much desired a quarter of a century ago. Villages have sprung up upon these lines of traffic, and added to the market value of the lands in their vicinity.

Timber, which was so highly prized when first the region was sought out, now ranks far below the open prairie lands in point of value. Modern inventive genius has found a way to meet the requirements of the day for fences, and coal is rapidly becoming an article of general use as fuel. Hence it is found that groves are prized more for the sake of their protective qualities, than for the intrinsic worth of their products.

Where formerly the settlers were compelled to traverse the country for flour and provisions, consuming days in the tedious journey, are now busy mills, which supply the local needs of the communities. Great jobbing houses in Cedar Rapids satisfy not merely the demands of county retailers, but send their agents throughout the Northwest, and extend their trade circles to remote sections of the country. At the metropolis of the county the superb water power

is improved by enterprising men, and manufacturing business is conducted on a large and profitable scale.

It is no longer necessary to rely upon the uncertain visits of friends to a distant post office for infrequent mails, for the system of postal delivery reaches to the farthest limits of the country, and the rapid transit of news matter is an established affair, accepted without surprise or even a second thought. Slow wagon trains of immigrants are seen no more, unless it be in the case of those who form the floating element of society. In such exceptional instances, the sight of the jaded teams provokes comments of pity from all beholders.

Thirty years ago, there were few papers received by the settlers, and these few came from other and older localities, while now the press of Linn ranks high among the uncounted host of publications. Daily and weekly issues are scattered broadcast over the region, carrying news from the Earth's four quarters, and enabling the pioneers, even, to read the transactions of Church and State simultaneously with the denizens of the great cities of the nation. The telegraphic wires bring to their doors tidings from commercial marts, and tell them when and how best to dispose of the enormous products of factory and farm. Banking institutions of solid worth exist, and monetary matters are conducted on as large a scale as in many an Eastern city. Social clubs and amusement societies relieve the routine of business after the approved methods of cosmopolitans. Secret societies flourish, and celebrate their mystic rites in richly-appointed lodge rooms, and hold honored rank among the general bodies of their respective crafts.

The social world is as brilliant in its state and cultured in its character as that which graces the *salons* of the capitals of the East. Wealth and refinement are evidenced in the bearing of the people. The honest housewife of the olden times may look with distrust upon the grander display at civil ceremonies, but cannot stay the tide as it sets toward the obliteration of simple habits. There may be much truth in the often-repeated assurance that "girls were worth more in the early days" if the estimate of excellence is based upon physical prowess and domestic "faculty;" but it must be remembered that each generation plays its separate part in the drama of life. As the poet writes of individuals,

* * * "All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts."

so is society constructed upon a plan that places each succeeding division in a *role* different from that which preceded it. The standard by which to measure woman's might to-day is not that which tests her qualities as a pioneer, but, rather, that which proves the use she has made of the advantages of the present.

It would be as just to condemn the young man of to-day because he is not drilled in woodcraft and able to read the marks of Nature like the red man. The fathers who paved the way for the introduction of modern ideas needed, perforce, to know the signs by which the Indian chief governed the warriors of his band; but those symbols are obsolete now, and would lumber the mind with useless information.

The man whose genius introduced the principles of mechanics in the working of farms signed the last pages of the first volume of the history of the pioneers, and inaugurated a new era from which the present power of man must be calculated. The farmer who tills a thousand acres now is surely no weaker than he whose limit was a hundred in the "good old days." Yet the muscular development has not increased during the last century past. It is

mind, not matter, which governs, and the tendency of this age, which is truly termed the mechanical, is to produce maximum results from minimum forces. The laborious method of planting and harvesting by hand has given way to the more praiseworthy plan of employing mechanical devices in the work.

Linn County ranks her neighboring counties in just the degree that the intelligence of her people has progressed. The end is far away, for the improvements over the original settlement are insignificant compared with the capabilities of her men and the possibilities of her resources. Nature has lavished unbounded wealth upon her, and it remains for man to extract it from the earth. The farms are inexhaustible in productive qualities, if rightly cultivated. The rivers within the reach of manufacturers are, as yet, barely employed. The future promises much more marked changes in every branch of trade and commerce, and there remains for man a glorious harvest of results.

The farming interest is not the only one which will be forced with greater activity in the progress of events. Cedar Rapids has already reached a point where retrogression appears to be impossible. Certainly it is so if the spirit of improvement which now prevails does not flag. It is within the grasp of man to secure for Linn County the largest and most thriving inland city in the State, with possibly one exception. If this does not prove a true prediction, the blame will belong to those who have now the opportunity to accomplish it, and no sane man feels disposed to doubt the substantiality of the leading citizens of the "Valley City."

Beautiful for situation, rich in material wealth, peopled by energetic men, and abounding in an atmosphere of healthful mental vigor, the county of Linn is destined to become a leading county in the Northwest, as it is to-day a leading county in the State. The responsible duty of developing it is intrusted to good men and true, and the dawn of the nineteenth century will behold in this lovely region a source of constant pride.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The establishment of Linn County antedates the creation of the independent organization of Iowa. While this vast and fertile region was yet a part of the Governmental Territory of Wisconsin, a bill was passed by the Legislature, at its second session, which began November, 1837, defining the geographical boundaries of this county.

The name was chosen in honor of the distinguished Senator from Missouri, Hon. Lewis F. Linn, who served in the United States Senate from 1833 to 1843.

The Territory of Iowa was created by act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838. Among the bills passed at the first session of the Legislature of 1838-9 was the following, which is:

AN ACT to organize the County of Linn, and establish the Seat of Justice thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That the county of Linn be and the same is hereby organized from and after the 15th June next, and the inhabitants of said county be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties of this Territory are entitled, and the said county shall be a part of the Third Judicial District, and the District Court shall be held at the Court House of said county, on such other place as may be provided until the seat of justice is established.

SEC. 2. That Richard Linn, Lyman Dillon, and Benjamin Nye be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to locate the seat of justice in said county, and shall meet at the house of William Allen, on the 1st Monday of March next, in said county, and shall proceed forthwith to examine and locate a site for the seat of justice of said county, having due regard to the convenience of the county and best interests of the Territory.

Sec. 3. The Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall, within ten days after their meeting at the aforesaid place, make out and certify to the Governor of this Territory, under their hands and seals, a certificate containing a particular description of the situation of the location selected for the aforesaid county seat; and on the receipt of such certificate, the Governor shall issue his proclamation affirming and declaring the said location to be the seat of justice of said county of Linn.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners aforesaid shall, before they enter upon their duties, severally take and subscribe an oath before some person legally authorized to administer the same, viz: I, ---, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not, either directly or indirectly, interested in the location of the seat of justice of Linn County, nor do I own any property in lands, or any claims, within the said county of Linn. So help me God. Signed, A. B., Etc.

Sec. 5. If, at any time within one year thereafter, it shall be shown that the said Commissioners, or any of them, received any present, gratuity, fee or reward in any form other than that allowed by law, or before the expiration of six months after the Governor's proclamation, declaring the said seat of justice permanent, become interested in said town or any lands in its immediate vicinity, the Commissioner or Commissioners shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment in the District Court of the county in which he or they may reside, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and be forever disqualified to vote at any election or to hold any office of trust or profit within this Territory.

Sec. 6. The Commissioners aforesaid shall receive, upon making out their certificate of the location of the seat of justice of said county, each two dollars per day, and also three dollars for every twenty miles going and returning from their respective homes.

Approved January 15, 1838.

Of the three Commissioners named in the foregoing bill, only two (Messrs. Knott and Nye) accepted the trust. The locators met at the house of William Abbe, on Abbe's Creek, in what is now known as Franklin Township.

The Commissioners proceeded with their work and chose the site of the town of Marion as the proper locality for the county seat. At that time, the region west of a narrow strip of territory on the east side of the county was a wilderness. There had been a claim located north of the chosen site, but where Marion now stands nothing had been done toward reclaiming the lands from a state of native wildness.

Crude lines were run by the Commissioners, merely for the purpose of guiding themselves; for no survey of the county had been made by the Government. The stake set by them was afterward found to be but a few rods divergent from the calculated point.

It was thus that the county seat was located, early in the year 1839. The report of the Commissioners to the Governor of the Territory announced the completion of their work, and Gov. Lucas proclaimed the county of Linn duly established.

For election purposes the new county was attached to the district composed of Cedar, Johnson and Jones. The first polling precinct was located at Westport, which was near the present town of Bertram. This hamlet was supposed to be very near the geographical center of the county, owing to unavoidable ignorance in regard to the boundary lines, and was regarded by the projector, Israel Mitchell, as the future county seat of Linn.

At the first election, held October, 1838, the entire county composed one precinct, and thirty-two ballots were cast for candidates for legislative honors. Charles Whittlesey was chosen to represent this district in the Council, and Robert G. Roberts to represent it in the House. No other officers were balloted for.

The first election for county officers was held in August, 1839, at which time three Commissioners were chosen to act as fiscal agents of the county. The voting was done at Westport, and resulted in the choice of Samuel C. Stewart, Peter McRoberts and Linn M. Strong. This committee was invested with very nearly the same powers as those now possessed by the Board of Supervisors.

The first meeting of the Commission began Sept. 9, 1839, at the county seat, then unnamed, at the house of James W. Willis, north of the village site. The full Board was in attendance. Hesse W. Gray was Sheriff and *ex officio* Clerk of the Board. From the original records are taken copious extracts, the first day's proceedings being given entire:

The Board proceeded to the appointment of a Clerk. Thereupon it was ordered that John C. Berry be and is hereby appointed to the office of Clerk of the Board of Linn County Commissioners.

Ordered, That the county seat of Linn County be and is hereby called and shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Marion.

The name was chosen in honor of Gen. Marion of Revolutionary fame.

At the next day's session, Andrew J. McKean and William H. Smith were appointed Constables for the county. Jonas Martin was appointed Supervisor of Road District No. 1, commencing at Marion, thence east on the Marion and Davenport road to the crossing of Big Creek, and all the lands east of Marion and west of Big Creek were included in the district.

Sheriff Gray was authorized to contract with the Sheriff of Muscatine County for the safe keeping of one Samuel Clews, who was the first man to require the services of the Sheriff in the capacity of guardian. The Sheriff was also instructed to borrow necessary funds to pay for the support of said Clews.

The Board held monthly sessions. At the October term, the county was divided into three election precincts as follows: One at William Abbe's, to be known as the "Sugar Grove Precinct," with William Abbe, John Cole and John McAfferty, Judges; one at Marion, with James W. Bassett, Henry Thompson and Rufus H. Lucore, Judges; one at Michael Green's, and named after him, with Michael Green, James Cummings and Bartimeas McGonigle, Judges.

Ross McCloud was appointed County Surveyor, and ordered to make a survey to ascertain the location of the county seat and report October 21st. This work Mr. McCloud performed by running the line on the west side of Cedar County to the northwest corner thereof, thence due north six miles, thence east, after having ascertained the variation of the north line of the town, to a point twelve miles into Linn County. Subsequently it was determined that the east and west line established was nearly accurate, varying but a few rods, which afterward caused the necessity of adding a parcel of land to the town plat, known as Greene & Gray's addition. The north and south line was correct.

October 9th, the Board ordered an advertisement of the proposed erection of a jail building.

Woodbridge & Thompson were given a license to sell foreign and domestic merchandise upon payment of fifteen dollars into the county treasury.

November 13th, David A. Woodbridge was appointed Fiscal Agent of the Board, to superintend the laying off and marketing of town lots in Marion. The title of the land on which Marion was located was vested in the County Board by purchase from the Government, and was to be sold for the benefit of the county. The tract consisted of two fractional eighty acre parcels. At this session, the County Surveyor was ordered to lay off the village plat, and the Clerk ordered to post written notices of the forthcoming sale of lots.

Andrew J. McKean was appointed County Assessor January 7, 1840.

Subjoined is a transcript of the first ferry rates established in the county. The ferry was across the Cedar River, at the now obliterated place of Ivanhoe. The list was recorded January 8, 1840:

For each carriage and two horses, or oxen and driver.....	\$0 50
For each additional horse or ox.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
For single horse and carriage.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
For rider or driver.....	25
For each footman.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
For each head of loose cattle.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
For each sheep or hog.....	3
For each cart or carriage, with the usual team.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
For freight or tonnage, regulated by the hundred, or by the trip, all under 1,000 pounds, per 100.....	4
All over 1,000 pounds, per each load or trip.....	50
(The owner of the property loading and unloading.)	

On the 9th of January, 1840, the Board ordered that the county jail should be erected on Lot 2, Block 36, Marion plat; and at the same meeting, Lots 2 and 3, Block 28, were reserved as a Court House site. The contract for building the jail was awarded to William Abbe and Asher Edgerton, for \$865, the building to be finished by the 1st of May. The first moneys raised by sale of lots were applied on this contract.

Hiram Beales was appointed Assessor, *vice* A. J. McKean, resigned.

Lauman M. Strong was licensed to retail spirituous liquors, on payment of \$6.00, until April, 1840. At the April term, the license was extended for one year, on payment of \$50.00.

At the April session, 1840, the Board defined and created School District No. 1, which was all lands and people residing within three miles' radius of the village of Marion.

The fourth election precinct was established at the house of Charles T. Dorsey, and called the "Southwest Precinct"—Charles T. Dorsey and Jacob Chreps, Judges.

Among the entries, under date of July 8, 1840, is the following:

The Court ordered that a certain colored boy, viz., Theodius Linn, be bound out to serve Hiram Beales, of Linn County, for the term of three years and ten months. Said boy is to serve said Beales faithfully and industriously, at any kind of labor suitable for a boy of his age to perform. And said Beales, on his part, hath agreed to provide for said boy suitable and wholesome food and clothing, to keep him decent and comfortable, and to send said boy to a good English common school eight months during the aforesaid term of three years and ten months; and to guard him as much as possible from all immoral company and conduct. Said Beales is to provide for said boy, in sickness or in health, as the case may be. And the age of said boy is now supposed to be near 12 years, and will be 15 at the expiration of the time with said Beales.

The first Court House was ordered by the Board, at the July term, 1840.

The Clerk reported that the first assessment roll exhibited, as the amount of taxes due, the sum of \$738.60.

At the April term, 1841, the Board provided for the erection of the Court House, on the lot already mentioned. George W. Gray appears to have been the chief contractor and builder.

Thomas W. Campbell, the first Treasurer, makes the following showing, in his earliest report, dated January, 1841:

Treasurer stands charged, as per receipts on fines, to the amount of.....	\$40 00
Also, as per receipts for ferry license.....	6 75
Also, on retail license.....	114 50
Also, on revenue tax of 1840.....	77 60

Treasurer Dr. to amount paid.....

\$278 85

The Treasurer produces orders, the amount of which is placed to his credit and canceled.....\$ 57 24
 Treasurer's commission on above payment..... 16 71½

Treasurer's Cr. by account total..... 574 00½

Leaving balance of.....\$284 84½

At the July session, 1841, the county was divided into three Commissioner Districts, the Commissioners having been chosen by popular vote theretofore. The townships of Washington and Fayette composed District No. 1; Franklin and Brown, No. 2; and Marion and Putnam, No. 3.

The assessment roll for 1841 was as follows:

Territorial County Tax, as per assessment.....	\$782 76
Delinquent List of 1840, with 7 per cent.....	165 79½
Territorial Tax.....	20 08
Total.....	\$968 63½

The rate of tax for 1842 was regulated at five mills on the dollar on all taxable property, and one dollar on all polls assessed, and an additional sum of one-fourth mill on the dollar, which was a Territorial tax for the year 1842.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

At the July session, 1840, the Board of Commissioners began to discuss the question of township organizations. A vote of the county was ordered at the next election, to determine the voice of the people. The election took place in August of that year, and resulted favorably to the project. Below is given a list of the townships to date, in the order of their admission:

Marion, established January, 1841; Franklin, January, 1841; Washington, January, 1841; Fayette, January, 1841; Putnam, January, 1841; Brown, July, 1841; Linn, January, 1843; Rapids, February, 1843; Otter Creek, January, 1844; Buffalo, January, 1848; Maine, January, 1848; Monroe, March, 1849; Spring Grove, March, 1853; Clinton, March, 1854; Jackson, March, 1855; College, February, 1858; Bertram, March, 1858; Bowlder, August, 1858; Fairfax, September, 1858; Grant, January, 1872.

FISCAL MANAGEMENT.

The original system of government continued in force from the establishment of the county to the year 1851, at which time the Court of Commissioners was superseded, by act of the Legislature, by what was called the County Judge plan. In this single officer was vested the degree of authority possessed by the three Commissioners.

The first Judge chosen was Hon. N. W. Isbell, elected August 16, 1851. This court continued in existence for nearly ten years, when it gave way, by order of the Legislature, to the Supervisor system of control. One member of this Board was selected from each township. The first Board met at Marion, January 7, 1861, and the following members responded to the roll call:

Perry Oxley, Bertram; J. Whitney, Bowlder; William Carlos Brown; Joseph Story, Buffalo; D. M. Smith, Clinton; J. W. Henderson, College; Philip Moody, Fairfax; William Hayzlett, Franklin; L. W. Johnson, Fayette; J. Blodgett, Jackson; W. L. Miller, Linn; S. F. Burton, Maine; A. J. Townsend, Marion; Daniel Albion, Monroe; J. H. Mason, Otter Creek; Wiley Fitz, Putnam; John Weare, Rapids; J. H. Fairchild, Spring Grove; C. Gilchrist, Washington.

In 1871, the system of government was again changed, a board of three Supervisors at large taking the place of township representation. The first board under this arrangement consisted of Joseph Whitney, William Ure and R. P. Rose.

One year later, the county was divided into three districts, from which Supervisors are elected, instead of by general vote of townships. The first Supervisors thus elected were: First District—James Yuill; Second District—Daniel Travis; Third District—M. M. Crookshanks. At the date of this writing, the last named plan is still in vogue.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners.—Samuel C. Stewart, Peter McRoberts, Luman M. Strong, 1839; E. T. Lewis, B. McGonigle, S. C. Stewart, 1842; E. T. Lewis, Oliver Day, B. McGonigle, 1843; Oliver Day, E. T. Lewis, W. B. Davis, 1844; W. B. Davis, Andrew Safely, 1846; Andrew Safely, Benjamin Waterhouse, Samuel Hendrickson, 1847; S. Hendrickson, Andrew Safely, Johnson Hill, 1850; A. Safely, Johnson Hill, William A. Thomas, 1851.

Judges Second Circuit, Eighth Judicial District.—Sylvanus Yates, 1869; John McKean, 1873.

Judges Eighth Judicial District Court.—Joseph D. Williams, 1849; Thomas S. Wilson, 1846; James P. Carlton, 1847; William Smyth, 1853; Isaac Cook, 1857; William E. Miller, 1859; Norman W. Isbell, 1862; C. H. Couklin, 1864; N. M. Hubbard, 1866; James H. Rothrock, 1867; John Shane, 1872.

Two of the Supreme Court Judges were from Linn County: Hon. George Greene and Hon. Norman W. Isbell.

County Judges.—N. W. Isbell, J. M. Berry, Daniel Lothian, Johnston Elliott and A. B. Dumont.

Commissioners' Clerks.—John C. Berry, Porter W. Earl, Elijah Evans and Alpheus Brown.

Clerks of Circuit and District Courts.—S. H. Tryon, 1839; John C. Berry, 1840; Porter W. Earl, 1847; Hosea W. Gray, 1849; James M. Berry, 1851; A. J. McKean, 1854; J. L. Crawford, 1873.

Sheriffs.—Hosea W. Gray, 1849; Ambrose Harlan, 1844; Samuel W. Durham, 1846; Ambrose Harlan, 1848; Vincent Beall, 1850; Samuel Brazelton, 1853; Levi H. Mason, 1855; Thomas J. McKean, 1860; William W. Smith, 1861; O. O. Stanchfield, 1862; Hiel Hale, 1866; John G. Hayzlett, 1868; G. D. Gilliam, 1874; David Carskaddon, 1877.

Auditors.—A. B. Dumont, 1869; John P. Coulter, 1879; Samuel Daniels, 1876.

Recorders.—Addison Daniels, 1841; O. S. Hall, 1842; John Zumbro, 1844; O. S. Hall, 1845; P. W. Earl, 1846; William A. Waller, 1846; William M. Harris, 1847; Isaac Cook, 1851; N. M. Day, 1855; William Cook, 1860; James Johnson, 1864; John J. Daniels, 1865; Charles E. Putnam, 1873.

Treasurers.—Thomas W. Campbell, 1840; John S. Torrence, 1841; Thomas Riekey, 1842; I. Wilson, 1843; John Hunter, 1844; H. N. Brown, 1845; A. R. Sausman, 1847; W. M. Harris, 1848; Isaac Cook, 1852; N. M. Day, 1855; William Cook, 1860; R. T. Wilson, 1866; S. T. Berry, 1874.

County Surveyors.—Ross McClund, 1830; S. W. Durham, 1841; T. J. McKean, 1843; A. D. Bottorf, 1847; John McArthur, —; S. W. Durham, 1851; T. J. Stone, 1854; Adam Perry, 1856; Plympton Greer, 1857; G. A.

Gray, 1859; John M. Greer, 1865; G. A. Gray, 1866; S. W. Durham, 1873; J. E. Lyman, 1875.

Superintendents of Schools.—Ira G. Fairbanks, Homer Bradshaw, P. W. Reeder, T. R. Eastman, William Langham, Eli Johnston.

Member of United States Congress.—Hon. William Smyth.

State Senators.—Isaac M. Preston, 1852; William G. Thompson, 1856; H. G. Angle, 1860; J. B. Young, 1864; Robert Smyth, 1868; E. B. Kephart, 1872; S. L. Dows, 1874.

Representatives.—John McArthur, O. B. Stanchfield, E. A. Bates, J. E. Kurtz, J. B. Young, Charles Wears, A. E. Warner, J. S. McClure, W. D. Litzburg, William Ure, E. H. Steedman, A. S. Belt, D. Lathian, J. Crawford, Isaac Milburn, J. P. Carbee, Adam Perry, A. M. McKeel, M. C. Jordan, William Ure, Irwin P. Bowdish.

THE COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

The county seat of Linn County was established at Marion by a duly appointed Board of Commissioners, consisting of Richard Knott, Benjamin Nye and Lyman Dillon, who were designated by the Territorial Legislature of Iowa in the Winter of 1838-9. The history of the location of the seat of justice at this point is given in this volume under the caption of "Organization of Linn County."

As the years rolled by, leaving their impress in the form of the material changes worked by man in the several portions of the county, the question of removing the county seat became one of no slight interest to the people of Linn. The development of large industries at Cedar Rapids, by which means that city had grown to be the commercial metropolis of the county, naturally awakened a desire on the part of the citizens of that place to add to their town the name of local capital. The spirit which fosters the marvelous advancement of civilization in the West is of a character to arouse opposition from that which is established, inasmuch as the essence of its power is innovation. By the same principle as that which governed the citizens of Cedar Rapids, the electors of the central and northern sections of the county repelled the efforts to re-locate the seat of justice. It was urged by the Marionites that the geographical eligibility of Marion was of a nature to outweigh all other considerations; but that, in addition to the wise selection of this point by the original commission, the fact that such choice had been made coeval with the establishment of the county itself should settle the dispute forever in favor of retaining the present site.

On the other hand, the restless activity of Cedar Rapids men rendered it impossible for an adjunction less formal than that of the ballot box to determine the strength of the respective factions, and the issue of "buildings or no buildings" for a time swallowed up all other questions, political or civil, in the county canvasses.

While this feeling was running high throughout Linn County, the Legislature of Iowa, in 1850-1, created the office of County Judge, an office which was designed to and did succeed the former legislative bodies of the several counties of the State. To this Judge were delegated powers equal to those possessed by the Board of Supervisors which controls the fiscal affairs of the county at the present writing. Among the rights and privileges peculiar to the office was that most important one of submitting to the people the question of raising money for the erection or repair of buildings for the use of the several county officers. The law empowering the County Judge to act in this supervising capacity may be found in the Code of Iowa for 1851, and need not be quoted here.

At the date now referred to, 1855, as being one of the most interesting in the history of this struggle, and which may properly be termed the culminating period in the old issue, the distinguished and responsible post of Judge of Linn County was held by the Hon. James M. Berry. In pursuance with the law and in the observance of what he evidently deemed his official duty, Judge Berry took steps to effect the erection of the present jail and fire-proof building used as county offices, which structures, together with the Court House, are usually collectively spoken of as the "County Buildings." The jail and offices were contracted for by Messrs. Scott, Hubbard & Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in the Spring of 1855, and work was begun upon them.

This positive action aroused to a still higher degree the already warm feelings of the people of both sides, until, from constant agitation, public sentiment literally was at fever heat. Political questions were lost sight of in the din and smoke of the "Court House fight," as it was called. Speakers devoted time and energy to the work. The press chose sides and vigorously defended the cause, *pro* and *con*. Judge Berry's term of office expired in 1855, and his successor was to be elected in August of that year. Naturally, the opportunity to test the matter in a square manner at the polls was improved. The Judge was named for re-election by the advocates of Marion's claims to the seat, and the Rev. Elias Skinner, of Cedar Rapids, was put in nomination by the Cedar Rapids faction. The canvass which followed these conventions was animated in the extreme, and many interesting and amusing incidents are related concerning it; but impartial judgment decides that it is better to omit from this simple record recitals that might create unpleasant feeling. It is the writer's sole purpose to state facts as they are gleaned from a multitude of oral testimony, but from exceedingly meager written evidence.

The result of the election was, in aggregate, 1,233 ballots for Judge Berry, and 993 ballots for Mr. Skinner. The Judge was, therefore, re-elected by a majority of 240 votes, thereby practically affirming his policy in the case and, for the time being, settling the question of re-location adversely to the interests of Cedar Rapids. The buildings were completed and the agitation subsided.

From that time until the year 1871, no overt demonstration was made toward the removal of the county seat. In 1871, however, the question again assumed definite form and engaged the attention of those who were acknowledged leaders of public sentiment and public policy. The all-absorbing subject of the civil war had silenced those who thought of local issues, during the memorable decade of the '60's, and driven from political councils all pettier interests than the preservation of the Union. Whatever of personal conflict there may have been engendered by the minor problems of sectional polity, there was here no trace of jealousies in the unanimous advocacy of the salvation of the nation's life. So, during the years which intervened between the "fight" of 1855 and the final calm which settled over the country after the national election of 1868, the re-location of the seat of representatives was an ignored if not a forgotten topic. Gradually public interest revived the old-time excitement of feeling, and the people of Linn found an agreeable diversion in the renewal of the contest. The lessons of the war had taught men to throw their whole energies into whatever measures were offered relative to public affairs, and hence it is not surprising to discover evidences of a still more marked contention among the rival factions.

Of the secret undercurrent of thought and argument which flowed through the few years just prior to 1871, there is no very satisfactory record, but

character thereof is manifested by the documents now on file in the Auditor's office. From these papers it is necessary to quote liberally.

At the June session of the Board of Supervisors, a legislative body which had succeeded the County Judge, upon the abolishment of that office (a record of which transformation will be found in the chapter on "Organization" already referred to), it was ordered that all petitions relative to the re-location of the county seat be filed by June 6, 1871, at 9 A. M. of that day, and that all protests against the removal of the county seat be filed by 3 P. M. of that day. This order shows that steps had been taken to secure an expression of public sentiment on the subject.

At the time prescribed in the order of the Board, petitions and remonstrances were duly presented and placed on file. So voluminous were these documents that one week was spent by the Board in making an examination of them. On the 12th of June, a report was made to the Board by the examiners. It was then stated that many names appeared in duplicate upon the petition, and upon the remonstrance also; whereupon, the legal counsel for the remonstrants moved that the Board count such names as being in favor of retaining the seat at Marion. The Board, however, resolved to omit such signatures from the records entirely.

The day following this action, the Board adopted a code of rules by which to be governed in their proceedings. Both factions were represented before the honorable body by able lawyers, who watched with careful eye the minutest detail of the delicate and laborious task imposed on the Board. Daily sessions were held by the Supervisors until the 15th of June, at which time the counsel for the petitioners confessed that they had no case, and proceedings were stopped.

It appears that the reason for this action of the petitioners was the ruling of the Board, in compliance with law, that all names attached to both petition and remonstrance, no matter which was signed first, should be counted only among the remonstrants.

In the case at issue, there was presented, first, a simple petition for the re-location of the county seat, as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Linn Co., Iowa: The undersigned, citizens and legal voters of said county, do hereby petition your Honorable Board to order: That at the next general election to be held in said county of Linn, to wit: on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1871, the question of the re-location of the county seat of said county at the city of Cedar Rapids, in said county, may be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, and that a vote may be taken between the said designated place and the existing county seat.

In opposition to the above there was offered the following remonstrance:

STATE OF IOWA, LINN COUNTY, ss: *Whereas*, A petition signed by various voters in this county will be presented to the Board of Supervisors at the June Session, A. D. 1871, of said Board, asking and petitioning for the re-location of the county seat of said county, to the end that the said Board of Supervisors submit the question of the re-location of said county seat to be voted upon at the next general election thereafter, and,

Whereas, We, the undersigned, citizens and legal voters of said county of Linn, State of Iowa, being in favor of the county seat remaining at Marion, where it now is, and being opposed to the re-location of the same at Cedar Rapids, do hereby remonstrate against the re-location of the same, and remonstrate against leaving said county seat at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and remonstrate against the Board of Supervisors submitting the question of the re-location of said county seat to be voted upon at the next election.

Then appeared the petitioners, armed with a formidable bundle of documents, bearing the heading quoted below, and which was termed the "iron-clad petition" by those most interested in the retention of the seat at Marion:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Linn County, Iowa: The undersigned, citizens and legal voters of said county of Linn, do hereby state to your Honorable Board that we were induced by false statements and a misrepresenting to sign a remonstrance against the

petitions now being circulated, asking that at the next general election to be held in said county of Linn, on the 2d Tuesday in October, A. D. 1871, the question of the re-location of the county seat of said county, at the city of Cedar Rapids, in said county, may be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof; we and each of us do therefore hereby request and demand that our respective names be erased from said remonstrance and be retained and counted on the petition only, and we hereby authorize the Chairman of the said Board of Supervisors to so erase the same from the said remonstrance.

Witness our hands in May, 1871.

The exact numerical strength of the three petitions is nowhere recorded, as the official count was never completed. It became apparent to the petitioners that their case was gone, since the names attached to the "iron clad" paper could only be counted as remonstrants, and they quietly withdrew from the field. Their withdrawal, however, was not an evidence of discouragement, for they are again seen coming to the front, in 1872, armed with petitions bearing the following proposition:

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF LINN, SS.—*To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Linn County:* The undersigned, citizens and legal voters of said county, do hereby petition your Honorable Board, that at the September meeting thereof, A. D. 1872, you order:

That at the next general election to be held in said county of Linn, to wit: on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1872, the question of the re-location of the county seat of said county, at the city of Cedar Rapids, in said county, may be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, and that a vote may be taken between the said designated place and the existing county seat.

[The electors of Cedar Rapids, in presenting the petition to the electors of the county, make the following proposition: In case a majority of the legal voters of the county shall sign the petition, and the Board of Supervisors shall order a vote to be taken at the November election, 1872, in accordance with the prayer of the same, the people of Cedar Rapids, will, within the next twenty days after such vote is ordered, secure to be paid to the county of Linn, in lawful money of the United States, not less than the sum of \$25,000, for the erection of a Court House and county offices at Cedar Rapids, to be paid to the county at such time and times as shall be designated and required by the Board of Supervisors; also, at least one-half block of lots for a site for such Court House and offices, centrally and eligibly located in the city of Cedar Rapids, shall be secured to the county, free of expense, to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors; also, the use of the City Hall in Cedar Rapids, together with such offices for the county records and county offices as shall be deemed necessary by the Board of Supervisors, free of expense to the county, until a new Court House and offices shall be built at Cedar Rapids.]

This proposition and these promises, although of no legal validity in this form, yet they are made here and now, that the people of the county may know just exactly what Cedar Rapids proposes to do in the event of a removal of the county seat. As soon as a vote is ordered by the Board of Supervisors, then the foregoing proposition and promises will be put into legal contracts with the Board of Supervisors to their satisfaction. If the people of Cedar Rapids fail to do this within twenty days from the day of ordering the vote, the people of the county will have the power in their own hands to vote against the removal of the county seat, and thus administer a just rebuke, if they shall fail to make good the above propositions and promises.]

Dated this — day of August, 1872.

The Marionites met the Cedar Rapids project with this brief remonstrance:

WHEREAS, A petition signed by the various voters of this county will be presented to the Board of Supervisors at the September Session, A. D. 1872 of said Board, asking and petitioning for the re-location of the county seat of said county, therefore we, the undersigned, legal voters of said county, remonstrate against granting the prayer of said petitioners.

As the text of these documents shows, the September Session of the Board became an exceedingly exciting one. The work of gathering names on the petitions began in the Spring of '72, and Marion had guaranteed the sum of \$5,000 to be employed in making certain needed repairs on the Court House building. The proposition to raise the money in Marion was made to the Board at the August meeting, on the 23d of that month, but was laid over for final action until the September session.

On the 2d of September, the Board ordered that all papers be filed by 10 A. M. of September 4th. On the latter date, an objection was raised to the petition by the Marion people because of the appearance of certain names thereon which did not appear in the last preceding census. The law says

explicit on this point, and provided that no resident who had taken up his abode in the county subsequent to the taking of the census of 1870 was a valid petitioner. The Board sustained the remonstrants, in their ruling given September 5th, on this issue. The petitioners thereupon took formal exception to the decision. Certain technical questions were also raised by the petitioners, because of the manner of verification of the remonstrance, but were overruled.

The precise strength of these petitions and counter-petitions is not given. It became evident that the petitioners were in the minority, and the case was dropped.

The Cedar Rapids advocates took some preliminary steps toward an appeal from the decision of the Board, but the case was stricken from the court docket before it came to trial.

At the present writing, the prolonged "County Seat Conflict" must be regarded as in *statu quo ante bellum*.

THE ERA OF OUTLAWRY.

PREFATORY.

About the confines of American civilization, there has always hovered, like scouts before the march of an invading army, a swarm of bold, enterprising, adventurous criminals. The broad, untrodden prairies, the trackless forests, the rivers, unbroken by the keels of commerce, furnished admirable refuge for those whose crimes drove them from companionship with the honest and law-abiding. Hovering there, where courts and civil processes could afford but a weak bulwark of protection against their evil and dishonest purposes and practices, the temptation to prey upon the comparatively unprotected sons of toil, rather than to gain a livelihood by the slow process of honest industry, has proved too strong to be resisted. Some of these reckless characters sought the outskirts of advancing settlements for the express purpose of theft and robbery; some because they dare not remain within reach of efficient laws; others, of limited means, but ambitious to secure homes of their own, and with honesty of purpose, exchanged the comforts and protection of law afforded by the old, settled and populous districts for life on the frontiers, and not finding all that their fancy painted, were tempted into crime by apparent immunity from punishment. In all new countries, the proportion of the dishonest and criminal has been greater than in the older and better regulated communities where courts are permanently established and the avenues of escape from punishment for wrong-doing more securely guarded.

When white people first began to enter upon and possess the Cedar River country, there were but two counties organized west of the Mississippi River, even to the Pacific Ocean, if we except the counties of Missouri. These two counties were Dubuque and Des Moines. They extended from the flag staff at Fort Armstrong back into the country forty miles, and from the Missouri State line northward to a line running westward from Pacific du Cluën. It was a vast scope of country, and afforded secure hiding places for outlaws and desperadoes. When the rich prairies, beautiful forests and magnificent valleys began to attract honest immigration, human vultures followed in the rear or settled down in the midst of the industrious, toiling pioneers, to prey upon their substance, well knowing that, by reason of the vast and unregulated expanse of country, there would be comparative freedom and immunity from detection and punishment.

In 1837, the country began to be flooded with counterfeit money—in fact, says our informant, there was more counterfeit money than there was of good.

Occasionally—and the occasions were rather more frequent than angels' visits—a horse would be stolen. No one could tell where the counterfeit money came from nor where the stolen horse was hidden. At last, horse stealing became so general and was so successfully prosecuted that when a farmer missed a horse from his stable or pasture, he never hunted for him beyond a half mile from his premises. It was useless, the gang was so well organized, and had such a perfect system of stations, agents, signs and signals.

Early in 1837 or 1838, a number of persons settled in Cedar County, whose habits and practices gave rise to the suspicion that they belonged to a regularly organized gang of law breakers, horse thieves and counterfeiters. They had no visible means of support, and were almost constantly coming and going, wore good clothes—that is to say, they dressed better than the honest, toiling farm makers—had plenty of money, and were ready at all times and on all occasions to pay their way. When the young men and women—the sons and daughters of the settlers—got up a ball, these suspected parties, at least the unmarried portion of them, sought to “run things” according to their own notions, and at last became so overbearing and dictatorial that, as a measure of self-protection, the scions of the pioneers found it necessary to choose as managers of their Terpsichorean entertainments the strongest and most athletic of their number to do the fighting—the “knocking down and dragging out” of the domineering young pirates, who generally carried their revolvers wherever they went.

These people were shrewd, cunning and secret in their business maneuvers. To their immediate neighbors they were obliging, kind and charitable, where charity was needed. They wore an outward garb of respectability, and so hedged themselves as to escape detection and exposure for many years.

PERSONALE OF THE FREEBOOTERS.

Among the representative men of these bold plunderers were Squires, Conlogue, James Stoutenburg *alias* James Case and Christian Gove. Squires lived in Iowa Township. Conlogue first settled at Gower's Cedar Bluffs Ferry, but subsequently moved across the county line and settled in Johnson County, near what is now Morse Station. Stoutenburg *alias* Case was an unmarried man, and divided his time between the houses of Squires and Conlogue, as best suited his convenience and the purposes of those with whom he was connected and associated. Gove was also an unmarried man, and, while Conlogue managed Gower's Ferry, worked for and made his home with him. Besides these men, there were a number of others of equally suspicious character. Some of them lived in Cedar County, and others lived on the borders of the adjoining counties.

Besides those above named, there was a man named McBroom—a keen, shrewd, cunning fellow, with some knowledge of law—who was always present to defend such members of the gang as found themselves in the “clutches” of the law. McBroom came here from Illinois, and was regarded as a very dangerous character, and a “member in good standing” with the unworthy fraternity.

John Brodie and his four sons—John, Stephen, William and Hugh—came to the country in 1839, and were among the early settlers in Linn County. They were natives of Ohio, and commenced their career of villainy in that State as much as fifty years ago. Somewhere about 1830 or 1832, they were driven from the Clear Fork of the Mohican River, in Richland (now Ashland) County, and sought refuge in Steuben County, Ind., for two or three years, where they became so notorious as to arouse the entire country against them, and in 1839 they were forced to quit the country and flee westward. In the year 1840

named, they found their way to the Rock River (Illinois) country, and settled at what came to be known as Brodie's Grove in Deane Township, Ogle County. At that time, that region of country was completely under the power and dominion of outlaws and desperadoes, and there, for a time, they found congenial companionship and associations.

At last, however, the honest people organized themselves as Vigilantes or Regulators, as a measure of self-protection; and, in 1839, the Brodie band was bought out, and warned to leave the country. They accordingly left there at once, and came to Linn County, where their houses became refuges and hiding places for their accomplices in crime and villainy. For a number of years after the Brodies came to Linn County, there was scarcely a term of the court in which some of the family were not arraigned for trial, on the charge of horse stealing.

Sam Litaler and Jo Leyerich were said to be members of the gang; and, if not actively engaged in horse stealing, their homes and houses were resorted to by those who were.

This gang operated over a large scope of country, and with so many members located in Cedar County, such secure hiding places, and so many of the gang coming and going, it is but little wonder that the people came to live in constant fear and dread. But the villains worked so cautiously and secretly as to be almost past finding out. Horse stealing became so common that a man who owned a good horse never presumed to leave him over night in an unlooked stable, and, in many instance, farmers and horse owners slept in their stables with their rifles by their sides. The time came, however, when the gang planned and undertook the perpetration of a robbery that aroused honest people throughout the country, and caused the immediate organization of a protective association, and the visitation of quick and summary punishment upon several of the Cedar River Buccaneers.

THE GOUDY ROBBERY.

In 1839, John Goudy, a married son and a son-in-law, Thomas McElhenny, settled just over the Cedar County line in Linn, being equally well known and respected among the people of both counties. The senior Goudy was a man of considerable means, and, among the majority of the settlers of the county, was reported to be very wealthy. In April, 1840, it was noised about that he had about nine thousand dollars in his house, which report at once aroused the cupidity and avarice of the gang, and they determined to possess themselves of the treasure. As a preliminary measure, Henry E. Switzer, who lived on a claim about seven miles southeast of Tipton, was sent on a visit to Goudy's home, about the 1st of April, 1840, under the pretense of wanting to borrow some money to pay for his land. The real object, however, was to acquaint himself with the arrangement of the premises where the money was kept, in case he succeeded in making the loan, and taking such other observations as would facilitate the thieves in their work of robbery. Either because Mr. Goudy did not have the money, or for want of confidence in Switzer's honesty and ability to pay, the loan was declined. In other respects, Switzer learned enough to enable him to report the situation to his accomplices, and on the 14th of April the gang started from Conlogue's on their plundering and murderous mission. They passed up the west side of Cedar River near where Goudy's, and then crossed over and started leisurely in the direction of Goudy's. Between the point where they crossed the river and their point of destination, they were

met by a settler who recognized Conlogue and had some conversation with him, when the different parties went their respective ways. From the fact that Conlogue was not with the gang when they entered Goudy's residence, and that he afterward showed his whereabouts on that night, it is believed that he left his companions in villainy, after being recognized, and went to Gower's Ferry, where he remained over night, for the express purpose of being able to prove an *alibi*, and thus avoid identification as a participant in a robbery, the proceeds of which he afterward admitted he shared. At the hour of 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th of April, the doors of the Goudy cabin were forced open, and the inmates awoke to find themselves in the presence and power of five desperadoes. The cabin had only one room and a shed-kitchen at the side from the road. In the main room were two beds. One of these was occupied by Mr. Goudy and his wife, and the other one by the son-in-law, McElheny, and his wife. One of the robbers covered Mr. Goudy with his rifle, another one stood guard over McElheny and his wife, and a third one stopped the clock. The wife of Judge Shane, a daughter of Goudy, was a girl then, but remembers the circumstance with remarkable precision, and to her the reader is indebted for the most of these details. The man who stood over her father demanded his money, threatening that if its whereabouts were not revealed, they would kill the entire household. Mr. Goudy replied that he had but little, only \$40, which he had saved to buy some hogs, and that they would find that in his vest pocket. The vest was searched and the amount found. They insisted that he had more, and demanded it. The old man protested that it was every dollar he had, or that there was about the house. The leader of the gang then ordered the house to be searched, and directed the occupants of the beds to cover their heads at once, so as, it is supposed, to prevent the family from recognizing any of their number—especially Switzer, who had been there only a few days before under the pretext of wanting to borrow money with which to enter his land. In the excitement, the girl Hannah had got out of her own sleeping place (probably a trundle bed), and crawled under the bed occupied by her sister. Paying no attention to the order to "cover up," Hannah sought to climb into bed with her sister, and, in doing so, climbed over the knees of one of the ruffians who was sitting by the side of the McElheny bed. By this time a brighter light had been raised, and as the girl got upon her sister's bed, the clothes were so raised that Mrs. McElheny could see the faces of the villains, and she recognized Switzer, and whispered to her husband: "That is Switzer, the man who was here the other day to borrow money." The husband admonished her to be still, or they would all be killed. "Why, it is Switzer, and that other fellow is ———," who was also known to the family.

The search commenced. Boxes, barrels, trunks, drawers and pockets were ransacked, but with little success. At last a flour barrel was upset and its contents scattered out on the floor, and with it a purse containing \$120, belonging to the girl Hannah, who had saved it from the change given her by her father from time to time. An old leather belt, which Mr. Goudy had used to carry his money around his person, was also found, but not very carefully examined, or the robbers would have added a \$100 bill, which was concealed within it, to their other booty. Fortunately, they overlooked this "nest egg," and it was spared to the family.

Maddened at their failure to find more money—the \$9,000 Mr. Goudy was reported to have in the house—they heaped all sorts of curses upon the family and left them to reflect in sadness upon the ways of the wicked and the ungodly.

Capt. Thomas Goudy, the married son, lived near by the cabin of his father. He had been captain of a militia company in Ohio, and his uniform, etc., were hanging up against the wall, on seeing which they remarked, "he's been a military officer and must be a rich man." His money was demanded, but the demand was not rewarded with success. After ransacking the house pretty thoroughly and finding nothing for their trouble, but some provisions, they left Capt. Goudy's and went to the house of William F. Gilbert, not far distant, who was a prominent man in the neighborhood, and who was believed to keep considerable money by him. At this particular time, three men were stopping over night with Mr. Gilbert—the Dubuque and Iowa City mail carrier and two other men. Gilbert's house, like old man Goudy's, only had one room and two beds. Mrs. Gilbert and the children occupied one bed, the two strangers occupied the other, and Gilbert and the mail carrier were sleeping on a bed made down on the floor before the fire. The entrance of the robbers was so sudden and noiseless, that before the occupants of the cabin knew what was going on, they were covered with guns and clubs, and Gilbert's money demanded. In attempting to rally to the defense of the house, Gilbert and the mail carrier were both knocked down, and the cheek bone on one side of the mail carrier's face mashed completely in by a blow from a club wielded by one of the thieves. The house was completely searched, and in the drawer of a secretary—which was opened and closed by a secret spring, supposed to be known to no one but the older members of the family—a fifty-dollar bill and some thirty or forty dollars in change was found and taken. Only three of the gang were engaged in this robbery, and Mr. Gilbert's little son, while the work of plunder was going on, rose up in his bed and recognized a neighbor, one Goodrich, who lived but half a mile distant, as one of the robbers. This neighbor had hitherto been unsuspected, but he opened the private drawer in the secretary as quickly as Mr. Gilbert could have done, showing very conclusively that he had some knowledge of the premises. He had no doubt often seen the secretary and its private drawer opened, and had watched every movement of its opening and every part of its construction. The amount of change taken from Mr. Gilbert was not definitely known, but it was estimated at from \$30 to \$40. Estimating it at \$30, and adding that amount to the amount taken from Mr. Goudy, and the robbers had \$240 as a reward for one night's work.

ARRESTS, FLOGGINGS AND CONFESSIONS.

News of these outrages spread like wild-fire. The whole country was aroused. Capt. Thomas Goudy and some others started, in pursuit of a man named Wallace, who was believed to be implicated. Old man Goudy went to J. W. Tallman, at Antwerp, and Col. Prior Scott, at Pioneer Grove, for advice and counsel. It was agreed that nothing ought to be done of an aggressive nature until Wallace should be found, arrested and brought back. Col. Scott went among the people and inaugurated measures for the organization of a mutual protective association. The settlers hunted up their old rifles, shotguns, and every other kind of weapon they could find. The organization was perfected and the *vigilantes* were ready to commence the work. Wallace was captured at Illinois City, ten miles above Muscatine, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, by a citizen named Coleman, and turned over to Capt. Thomas Goudy and his party. Coleman was not above suspicion. He was suspected of belonging to the outlaws, but an estrangement had come between him and Wallace, and hence Wallace's easy capture. A warrant was taken out for the arrest of Switzer, and when Wallace was returned, Switzer was arrested

and a preliminary examination held before a Justice of the Peace (John G. Cole, probably) of the precinct where the robbery was committed. Both of them were held to bail, and their cases came on for trial at Tipton at the October term (1844) of the District Court.

Switzer was a powerfully built man, and his size and strength were feared by a majority of men, and trouble was feared when his arrest should be undertaken. The warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of James W. Tallman, as Constable. At that time, Tallman lived at Amwerp, where he called two or three of his neighbors to his assistance, and later in the night started for Holderman's mill to complete his posse. They arrived at Holderman's mill at 12 o'clock, at night, and seeing a light within, opened the door without ceremony and surprised William Frasour, who was there "sitting up" with Charlotte Baker, his present wife. Frasour's joys of courtship were interrupted for the time being, and he and Christian Holderman, Wm. McNaughton and J. McCartney were summoned as addition to the posse, when the party moved forward to the point of attack. The posse reached Switzer's about 2 o'clock in the morning, and hitching their horses a short distance from his cabin, they approached and surrounded the house and demanded admission and the surrender of Switzer. The latter refused to open the door until morning, claiming that he did not know but what they had come to rob him and those who were there with him. He cursed Tallman, and declared in language most profane that he could not and would not be taken. "If you had come like men," said he, after Tallman had told him for what he was being arrested, "in daylight, I would have given myself up without hesitation, as I have no fear of the consequences." When daylight came, the door was opened, and Switzer was taken in custody. There were three or four strapping fellows in the house when the posse entered, and the appearance indicated that it was more of an arsenal than an honest settler's cabin. Guns, pistols and ugly knives were scattered all around. As soon as Switzer surrendered, the posse started back, and reached Holderman's for breakfast. After breakfast, a part of the posse crossed the river for another suspected party, already referred to, but who, upon preliminary examination, proved an *alibi*. As already stated, Switzer and Wallace were held to bail, and subsequently tried in the District Court at Tipton.

About the time Switzer and Wallace were arrested, James Stoutenberg, *alias* James Case, was arrested at Conlogue's, by other parties, as accessory to the Goudy robbery, and as an accomplice and member of the gang. He was taken to the woods near Conlogue's, and examined in the court of *Judge Lynch*, and in the effort to extort a confession from him, was finally stripped to his waist, tied to a tree and severely flogged. After that event, he was never again seen in the country, and it is believed by some that the same parties carried him to Cedar River, tied him to a *stone raft* and left him to his fate.

Conlogue was also arrested as accessory to the Goudy robbery, but at the preliminary examination he established an *alibi*. Being satisfied that he was guilty of helping to plan the robbery, the indignant settlers took him to the brush, where he was tried by rules not recognized by courts of law. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. A motion was made to change the sentence to whipping. The motion prevailed and was carried into effect, and it was ordered that each of the citizens should give him five lashes on the bare back, until the panel was exhausted. If that failed to extort a confession as to the particulars of the robbery, and the extent and names of the gang, then the "application was to be repeated, until he was whipped to death." Conlogue soon fell on his hands and knees, almost completely exhausted. Blow one



Louis An Daniels

MARION

tinued to fall upon his quivering, bleeding back. At last he imploringly raised his hand, and in agonized whispers begged for mercy, and promised to reveal all that he knew of the operations of the freebooters. The execution of the sentence was suspended, and the bleeding, suffering wretch kept his promise. He admitted his complicity in the Condy robbery, and that he received \$25 as his share of the plunder. He told them that he had the particulars of the night's work from Wallace, who was the leader on that occasion, and that Switzer was another one of the five men who perpetrated the robbery. The sentence was then fully remitted. An embrocation of salt was used upon his lacerated flesh, which was followed by an application of slippery elm bark, and he was allowed to depart for his home.

At the time of this occurrence, Conlogue was under indictment, in Johnson County, for assaulting, with intent to rob, a man named Brown. For this offense he was subsequently tried, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Goodrich, Gilbert's neighbor, who was recognized by the little son of the latter while he was ransacking Gilbert's house and secretary, was tried in the same court, and on the same day that Conlogue received such a terrible castigation, and was sentenced to a similar punishment. The sentence was carried into execution by a man named Murdoch, of Iowa City. Goodrich was terribly cut and gashed, but the flagellation failed to elicit from him anything that would criminate himself. He removed from the county soon afterward, and has never been seen or heard of since.

The revelations made by Conlogue clearly implicated McBroom, previously mentioned as the general attorney of the gang, and he was also arrested and tried by the "court in the brush," and sentenced to be whipped. He was taken into Big Creek bottom, near Scott's mill, stripped to the waist, tied to a small burr oak tree and whipped within an inch of his life. Like Goodrich, he soon after left the country.

Some years ago, William Stretch, one of the early settlers in the neighborhood where the above occurrences transpired, made a trip down the Mississippi River as far as New Orleans, and met and recognized McBroom at some of the Southern cities—Nashville, Memphis or New Orleans—our informant does not remember which. The recognition was mutual, and McBroom begged that Stretch would say nothing there of his life, associations and disgrace in the Cedar River country. He assured Stretch that he was a different man there from what he had been here. He still keenly felt the disgrace that had been brought upon him by his complicity with the Cedar County freebooters. Upon inquiry, Stretch learned that McBroom *was* leading an honest life, and had accumulated a fortune estimated at \$10,000.

A young man named Wilson, a cousin of the Brodies, connected with the gang, was overtaken in Washington Township, Linn County, and shot dead while seated in his buggy, by a self-appointed band of Regulators. Seventeen balls penetrated his body. The fellow was attempting to pass through the county with a team of stolen horses, from the eastern part of the State. Some of those who participated in the act are still living here, but are reticent in regard to the affair. The names are purposely omitted.

THE SWITZER TRIAL.

This trial came on at the October term (1841) of the Cedar County District Court—to which it was taken, by change of venue, from Linn County, where he had been indicted for burglary, in May, 1840—Judge Joseph Williams pres-

siding. George McCoy was Sheriff, and William M. Knott was Deputy Sheriff. The following named citizens composed the jury:

Christopher Kline, William Morgan, Abraham Kiser, Elias Epperson, Porter McKinsey, Philip Wilkinson, James S. Lewis, John Lewis, William H. Bolton, William Denny, Samuel E. Bland and Peter Ditt.

The trial was an exciting one. The feeling against Switzer and his associates in crime and villainy was intense, and it is a subject of surprise that he was not taken from the custody of the law officers and hanged to a limb of the first convenient tree. Besides the employment of as able counsel as could be secured in the country, Switzer and his friends imported from Illinois a bully known by the name of Christ Burns—a man of 210 pounds, very muscular and without a pound of surplus flesh. He was all sinew and strength, and as active as a cat. Of this character, more anon.

When the trial commenced, Switzer showed an uneasy, restless disposition, entirely foreign to a man who knew he was innocent, and gave unmistakable signs of fearing the verdict. As the trial of the case progressed, Switzer was clearly and unmistakably identified as one of the County robbers by Mrs. McElheny and other members of the family, who were in the house the night the robbery was committed. Switzer tried to prove an *alibi*, but the evidence of identification was such that the efforts of himself and counsel in that direction signally failed. When the trial was concluded and the case given to the jury and the jury had retired, Switzer tried a new argument—one that his counsel had not introduced. He approached Deputy Sheriff Knott, and said, "Knott, you and I have always been on friendly terms. If the jury find me guilty, when you are returning with them to the court room let the end of your handkerchief hang out of the side pocket of your coat." Knott replied, "Switzer, you got into this scrape without my help, and you must get out of it the same way." The jury was out two days and two nights, but failed to agree, there being eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. During the trial, one of the jurymen went out home and stayed over night with one of Switzer's most intimate friends. Burns and several others, known friends of Switzer's, stayed at the same place, and it would not be strange if the trial was talked about by them and the verdict predicted.

Each day during the trial, a large gray horse was brought and hitched immediately in front of the building used as a Court House for that term of court. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the second day they were out, the jury were returned to the Court House to report their inability to agree upon a verdict. Switzer and his friends were on the watch. When the jury were leaving the room in which they had deliberated, one of them, either by accident or agreement, left the end of his handkerchief protruding from the side pocket of the coat. Switzer saw and recognized the signal. He was standing close to his gray horse, and as soon as he saw the signal, he unhitched the animal, mounted his back with the nimbleness of a squirrel and darted away like the wind. Knowing the proposition Switzer had made to Knott, there was reason to think that either Switzer or some of his friends had corrupted one of the jurymen, and that the handkerchief signal had been agreed upon in case of the finding of a verdict of "guilty," and that, in the excitement of the room, the jurymen had, in mistake, given the signal. After the jury reported to the court their inability to agree, and were discharged, Switzer's friends started out to find and convey to him the result, but did not succeed in their mission until the next day, when they found him concealed in the woods along Sugar Creek.

* Burns was killed at a hunting meet in Linn County, about 1850, by being shot by a neighbor's son.

A warrant was issued for Switzer's re-arrest and placed in the hands of Sheriff McCoy, but from some cause that officer did not undertake to serve it, and Switzer, taking advantage of the delay, made arrangements to leave the country, and soon after emigrated to the West.

In 1852, when William Knott went to California, he met Switzer at Carson River, in Nevada Territory, and had a long talk with him. Among others, Switzer spoke of one of the jurymen, and requested Knott to convey to him his kindest regards and remembrances. "Tell him," said Switzer, "that, as he stuck to me when I was in a d—d tight place, I'll stick to him and remember him as my best friend as long as I live." Mr. Knott said his morals had not improved any, whatever his practices may have been.

In 1874, Judge Shane and his wife visited California, and, upon inquiring at Vallejo, learned of Switzer's whereabouts, and that he had accumulated a fortune estimated at \$40,000; also, that he was accounted a very dishonest, reckless and dishonest man, and that he was almost universally feared and despised. His children were "chips of the old block," and were following in the footsteps of their father. One of the sons had but recently killed a man at an agricultural fair at Vallejo, Sonoma County, for which offense he was under arrest and awaiting trial.

Soon after Switzer was arrested for the Goudy robbery, a civil suit was also commenced against him for the recovery of the money, and a judgment obtained against him. Judge Shane consulted an attorney there in regard to Switzer's career here and the indictment and judgment that were unsatisfied. Arrangements were made to send a transcript of the proceedings to California with a view to recovering the judgment then amounting to \$3,000 at least. When Judge Shane returned here and came to examine the records, he found them *non est*, and no further action was taken. Switzer died at his home near Vallejo some time during the year 1877.

CHRIST. BURNS.

This ruffian and bully was imported by Switzer and his friends to overawe the court and court officers, as well as the spectators, in the event of a verdict of guilty. He was present when that term of the court commenced, and swaggered around through the court room with the air of a braggart and desperado. He dressed for the convenience of the occasion and the purpose for which he had been imported. His pantaloons were of blue jeans, held in place by his suspenders tied around his waist. The legs were stuffed in the tops of his boots. His shirt was made of some kind of coarse stuff—red flannel, it is believed. He wore neither coat nor vest—only a gentleman's cloak of the old style, thrown loosely over his shoulders. When the time for battle came, all that was necessary was to throw the cloak from his shoulders, and thus freed from restraint, and making a bold dash among a miscellaneous gathering of men, and taking them by surprise, he would have been more than a match for twenty ordinary men. And that was his programme. It was unmasked, however, soon after the trial commenced, and measures inaugurated to defeat the bully. Some of the old pioneers—men of nerve and muscle—prepared themselves to meet and beat the bully at his first attempt. They warned the officers of Burns' purposes and intentions. The Sheriff and his Deputies armed themselves and used every possible precaution to maintain the dignity of the court and enforce its mandates. The disagreement of the jury and the flight of Switzer probably saved a bloody scene in the Cedar Courtroom. Had the jury returned a verdict of guilty, Burns would have attempted to rescue

Switzer from the officers. And, maddened as the pioneers were over the repeated outrages of Switzer and his accomplices, there is no reason to doubt that short work would have been made of Burns and his co-workers in iniquity.

The punishment visited upon Conlogue, Case, Goodrich, McBroon and others by the *vigilantes*, by whipping, and the arrest of Switzer and his subsequent flight from the country, did not entirely free the settlers from the presence of outlaws and plunderers. The snake was not killed—only scathed. If the *vigilantes* did not follow up their scourging of suspected parties, they kept a close watch upon their movements. Knowing they were under the espionage of a community they had repeatedly outraged, they were very cautious and guarded in their movements. From 1841 to 1855, the settlers in the county were left comparatively free from the operations of horse thieves, although good horses were not considered the safest kind of property.

CHARLES CLUTE.

Among the settlers of this county in the Spring of 1855 was Charles Clute, a carpenter, who located in the Denson House neighborhood, about nine miles northeast of Tipton. He was first employed to build a house for William Cessford, and afterward to build a house for Mrs. Denson, who had been engaged in keeping public house since the date of her settlement there, with her husband, Joseph D. Denson, in 1839. During his occupation on Mrs. Denson's house, Clute paid court to Anna C. Denson, the acquaintance dating from June, 1855, and resulting in the marriage of the parties shortly thereafter. Mr. Denson was one of the first California gold-seekers, going to the Pacific coast in 1850, and dying there in February, 1851. Clute became, by virtue of his marriage, practically the manager of the Widow Denson's farm, taking supervision of the tavern in the event of the absence of the proprietress. By this means, Clute became widely known throughout this section, the Denson House ranking among the favorably regarded places of entertainment. He prepared, in the Winter of 1855-6, to improve the prairie farm owned by Mrs. Denson. One day, in the season above mentioned, while Clute and Mrs. Denson were in Davenport on business, a stranger named Johnson, ostensibly a peddler, arrived at the tavern with a one-horse peddling wagon, and engaged accommodations. He was compelled to remain for several days, because of a severe snow storm which blocked the roads. As soon as he was able to travel, he took his departure, riding a gray mare, and leaving his wagon on the Denson premises. After an absence of ten days or two weeks, Johnson returned to the Denson House, this time bringing a team of horses, and engaging as a teamster and day laborer in the neighborhood. He remained until February, when he proposed to Clute to enter jointly into the work of breaking land. He claimed to have a farm in a northern county which required his attention at this time, and proceeded northward, remaining away until March, when he again returned to the Denson House, bringing with him but *one* of the horses which he had driven away in February. Soon after this, Clute, J. A. Warner (now Mrs. Denson's husband) and Johnson went to Davenport with a load of wheat, intending to carry back with them necessary household goods and provisions. Johnson did not return with the party, but when he next put in an appearance at Densons, he brought with him a pair of brown mares.

In a day or two after this, Johnson went away on foot, leaving the mares in Clute's possession, with instructions to sell them for \$220, and to apply the proceeds on the purchase of a breaking team. A day or two after Johnson's departure, Clute took the mares and started to Tipton to find a purchaser.

Warner accompanied him, driving a team belonging to Mrs. Denson, to bring some family supplies and to afford Clute a conveyance home in case he sold the mares. The needed purchases were made, and Warner returned home, leaving Clute in Tipton. He remained away over night and returned home the next day, bringing with him two yokes of cattle, and reported that he had sold one of the mares to Peter W. Neiman for ready money, and that he had traded the other to Jacob Davis for the cattle, paying the difference in money received from Neiman. Soon after this, Warner went over to Scott County to work at his trade—that of a carpenter—and remained away until harvest, when he came home to help Clute take care of the grain growing on the Denson place.

Having secured a team, Clute began the work of breaking prairie. In the meanwhile, Johnson had been arrested at Massillon on a charge of stealing horses from Wisconsin. At a preliminary examination, sufficient evidence was found against him to remand him to the Wisconsin authorities, and he was taken back to that State (Grant County) and lodged in jail. At the examination, he made some allusions to his business connection with Clute. Whatever that reference was, it was enough to direct suspicion against Clute; and while he was at work breaking prairie for H. C. Piatt, he was arrested on a charge of harboring horse thieves and taken before Justice Finch for examination. No evidence was found against him, and he was discharged. The result of the examination before Esquire Finch did not prove satisfactory to some of the citizens of the county, and one night, toward the last of June, Clute was visited at his house by parties who pretended to have a warrant for his arrest. Against the earnest protestations of his wife, he surrendered to the pretended officers, and was taken some distance from his house, tied to a tree and severely whipped. After the whipping, he was untied and permitted to return home.

About the beginning of harvest, as already stated, Warner returned home from Scott County to help Clute through harvest. The next day after he came back to the Denson place, Clute and Warner went to Tipton to buy a grain cradle. As they neared Tipton, they were met by the Sheriff of Cedar County, who was accompanied by the Sheriff of Grant County, Wisconsin. Clute was addressed by these officers, who told him they desired to see him. He answered them by inviting them to go back to town with him, where he would hear anything they had to say. When they arrived in Tipton, they went to Piatt's law office, where Clute was taken into custody as an accessory to stealing horses from Wisconsin. A preliminary examination was had before Justice Robert Long, and Clute was held to answer. Alonzo Shaw became his bondsmen, and Clute was released from custody. At the suggestion of his counsel, Clute soon after (if not immediately) went away to avoid the unpleasant conduct of neighboring citizens, and under the belief that, in his absence, the excitement and feeling against him would die out. He secured employment at Rock Island, but returned to Cedar County to attend the Fall Term of the court, when he expected to be tried. In coming home to attend this term of court, Clute made a mistake as to the time, and came home some ten days too early. On learning his mistake, he immediately returned to Rock Island. Learning of his presence at home, Charles Williams and eighteen other men visited the Denson House and demanded Clute. Mrs. Denson was up stairs, spinning, at the time, and she was invited down, a request with which she declined to comply, stating that if they wanted to see her they must come up stairs. Williams and another man went up, and, in reply to Mrs. Denson's interrogatory as to what they wanted with Clute, Williams said they wanted to "run him out of the country and put an end to his harboring horse thieves." Mrs. D. then asked the fur-

ther question, "Do you know anything wrong of me or any of my family?" Williams made answer that he did not, except as to Clute; that he was a horse thief before he came to the country, and that she knew it. This was more than Mrs. Denson's Kentucky blood could stand; and, already at fever heat, she made a spring at Williams, and seizing him by the coat collar, kept a piece of it as a trophy. Williams "got" down stairs on the double quick and, with his posse, soon after quit the premises. Clute had previously gone back to Rock Island and thus avoided a second unpleasantness.

At the proper time, Clute returned; but his case was not reached, and he went back to Rock Island. At the second term of the court after Clute's examination before Esquire Long, the case was again continued, and Shaw asked to be released from his obligation as bondsman, which request was granted, and Robert Barnes was accepted in his place. At the third term of the court, the case was called three times, and, the complainants failing to answer, the case was dismissed.

Mrs. Denson married Jacob A. Warner on the 29th of January, 1857, and Clute decided to remove to Rock Island. After his dismissal from arrest, he repaired to Rock Island to perfect arrangements for removal.

When he had come over to attend the term of court at which his case was dismissed, he left his wife at the residence of her uncle, Robert Barnes, in Scott County, and when he went to take her home, he was suddenly taken sick and remained there some weeks, under the care of Dr. Neimiser. When he was able to be removed, he was taken back to the Denson House by Mr. Warner. At this time, Mr. Warner was engaged in building a house and barn for a man named Dunn, in Scott County; and when Clute got able to work he was given employment by Warner, as a journeyman carpenter.

Just at daylight on the morning of the third day after Clute had gone to work there, the house was alarmed by the appearance of a number of men, the leader of whom said they had a warrant for the arrest of Warner and Clute, which purported warrant commanded them to appear forthwith before Justice Gates, at Big Rock. The men were taken in custody and started, as they supposed, for the office of Justice Gates. But there was no Justice Gates at Big Rock, and the party kept on in the direction of Clinton County, crossing the Wapsipinicon River at Clam Shell Ford. No halt was made until the party reached the residence of old man Warren, in Clinton County, who was under the ban of suspicion. Warren was also arrested, and, after some sort of a trial, was hanged till he was dead. A jury of twelve men were selected from the band, and Warner was tried. No evidence was found against him, and he was acquitted on the condition that he would not bring suit in the courts against them, but warned to leave the country within ninety days. Clute was next arraigned and tried in like manner, and almost unanimously acquitted—eleven of the jury voting for acquittal and one for conviction. Clute was given thirty days to quit the country.

After these proceedings, the "court" returned to Big Rock, where Clute and Warner were kept over night at Goddard's tavern. The next morning, they were allowed to depart unmolested, and returned to Dunn's, where Warner threw up the contract on which he was engaged. Clute had decided that it was unsafe for him to remain in the country, and determined to leave and find a home in some other locality. Warner gave him, out of bond tools to help start him in the world, and the two men separated, Warner to return to the Denson place, and Clute to go out somewhere in the world to commence a new life's battle. Since that separation, the wife and family of Clute have never

had any tidings from him. The tools that Warner gave him when they parted were found in Van Tyle's store in Davenport, but how they came there is not explained. It is the belief of Clute's relatives that he never got out of the country alive—that he was followed and murdered, and his body consigned to the Wapsipinicon River, or concealed in some other undiscoverable place. Others, and among them the best citizens of the county, believe that Clute's intended departure from the country was not hindered in any way, but that wherever he went he assumed a new name, and that purposely he has concealed his whereabouts from wife, kindred and friends. It was said that after his departure from Dunn's, he was seen in Keokukburg, Mercer County, Illinois, and that he told parties there he was going South. There is a deep mystery, however, about the total disappearance of Clute, which naturally excites comment. Whether he voluntarily abandoned his family, or was murdered and his body concealed, will probably never be known until the last day. The jury which tried him gave him thirty days' time in which to leave the country, and the speedy acceptance of the terms by him favors the supposition that he was not foully dealt with; but his silence and his neglect of his family, to whom he appeared to be strongly attached, puts an additional tinge to the darker colorings of the story.

To complete the story, and present some explanations offered by Clute's friends: After the harvest following the whipping administered to Clute in June, Mrs. Denson, Jacob A. Warner and Robert Barnes, of Scott County, went up to Grant County, Wisconsin, to visit Johnson, who was there in jail on a charge of stealing the brown mares heretofore mentioned, to learn from him, if possible, if Clute had any connection with him in horse-stealing. He assured his visitors that Clute was innocent of all complicity with him; that he alone had stolen them and taken them to Clute, and left them with him, and gave him instructions to sell them, and that Clute did not even know they were stolen. Clute's friends say, also, that the same night he was taken out and whipped, the peddler's wagon that Johnson had brought and left at the Denson place was hauled away by Clute's captors, and that they saw and identified it in Wisconsin, when they visited Johnson in the Grant County jail. The mare that Clute sold to Nieman was claimed and taken by Wisconsin parties. Nieman came back on Clute to recover the money he had paid for her. Clute did not have the money, but turned over to him, in settlement of the demand, one yoke of the cattle obtained from Davis in exchange for the other mare.

When Johnson first came to the Denson place with his peddling wagon, he asked the privilege of taking what few goods were left, into the house, which request was granted. It was only a remnant stock, and did not exceed \$15 in value, and consisted of pins, needles, thread, tobacco, cigars, matches, etc., which accounts for the finding of the "peddler's" goods in the Denson House.

Mr. Warner did not obey the commands of the *vigilantes* who arrested him and Clute, at Dunn's, to leave the county within ninety days, but removed his family to Tipton. They remained there over one year, and then returned to the Denson place, to which, by his industry, Mr. Warner has added several hundred acres, and where he still remains, bearing a name for honesty and fair dealing that is above reproach.

GLEASON AND SOPER.

Monzo Gleason and Edward Soper were the next victims of a long-suffering and wonderfully outraged people. Soper lived three miles southeast of Tipton, on the Muscatine road. Gleason stayed wherever it suited his convenience.

One night in the early Spring of 1857, Edward Soper, Alonzo Gleason and three other equally bad characters invaded the premises of Charles Pennygrot, a German, who lived two and a half miles southeast of Louden, on a horse-stealing mission. Pennygrot was the owner of only two horses of serviceable age, one of which was a superb animal, and which the thieves had previously "spotted" as "suited to their fancy." The five unrighteous wretches had gone out in the neighborhood in a two-horse wagon, and, as night came on, they drove out in the rear of Pennygrot's fields to await a suitable hour to perfect their plans. Sometime about midnight, three of them went to the stable and house to complete the programme. The old man had been sleeping in the barn, but the night being cold, he was forced to go to the house to warm. While he was in the house, one of the thieves approached and stood by the door with a club in his hand to knock the old man down in case he came out before the work was completed. Pennygrot also owned a fierce and almost unmanageable dog, and to secure themselves against his alarm and attack, the thieves resorted to an expedient that showed conclusively their cunning and aptitude in artifice. Somewhere on their route they found and secured a slut in *estimation* and carried her with them to the near vicinity of the barn. This artifice had the effect to divert the watch dog's attention from them and prevent his alarming his owner, thus enabling them to finish their work without molestation from that quarter.

After the coveted horse was secured, a signal was given to the sentinel at the door, and the trio started to join their companions in crime at the wagon. Previous to starting out on this mission, these night raiders had stolen a horse from a Bohemian, living near Solon, Johnson County, but had managed to keep themselves so concealed as to escape detection.

In their hurry to get away from Pennygrot's barn, the thieves forgot to fasten in the stable the old horse, mate of the stolen one, and he followed after them. As soon as they arrived at the wagon, they started toward the Mississippi River. When day began to light the eastern horizon, they sought shelter and concealment in the timber along the Wapsipinicon River. Just as they entered the timber, they discovered the old horse close in the rear, and to prevent him from following them any further, one of the malignant fiends went to the affectionate brute and severed his hamstrings, thus rendering him completely helpless. During the day, the mutilated beast commenced to neigh as if in hunger and distress, and, fearing that the calling after his mate would attract the attention of some one passing along the road, Gleason, demon and devil that he was, left his hiding place long enough to go out where the helpless old horse was lying and cut his throat, thus ending his agony and their apprehensions together. While the act may have been a humane one, in one sense of the word, the motives that prompted it were as far removed from pity as the sun is from the earth.

When darkness came on, the villains again took up their journey, and by night stages and unfrequented by-roads, reached and crossed the Mississippi into Illinois, and finally sold the stolen animals somewhere on the Illinois River, in the vicinity of Peru or Peoria, where they were subsequently found, identified and recovered by their respective owners.

After they had disposed of the stolen horses, the thieves returned to Cedar County, and, emboldened by their late success, attempted to carry on their nefarious business on an enlarged scale; but success seems to have deserted them. They made several attempts to steal valuable animals belonging to Henry Fulwider, James Gay and others, but were always defeated.

At last, their maneuvers became so bold as to attract attention and suspicion, and the people—the *vigilantes*—on the 2d day of July, 1857, aided the authori-

ties in placing them under arrest. Ed. Soper was arrested at a house on the farm now owned by Martin Buster, and Gleason was found concealed in a hazel copse bordering on a slough a short distance from the house. After their arrest, Sheriff John Birley placed them in the court room—occupying the entire ground floor of the old frame court house—under a guard of about twenty men. About midnight, the *vigilantes*, to the number of about forty men, *overpowered* the guards—a large number of whom, as was more than suspected, needed very little compulsion—seized the prisoners and carried them to a grove on the farm of Martin Henry, about one and a half miles south of Louden, and prepared to try them according to the rules and regulations of the Protective Association. The crowd continued to augment in numbers, until fully two hundred men were present. (Boys were carefully and rigidly excluded and guarded away from the ground.)

After all necessary preliminary arrangements were made, a jury of twelve good and true men were selected, and the trial was commenced. The prisoners were told they were allowed to challenge any one on the jury, and to reject any one of them they might believe to be unduly prejudiced against them. They were given every reasonable latitude, and allowed every privilege that would have been accorded them in an organized court of law. The people, to the number of two hundred or more, in the midst of whom the trembling wretches stood in awed subjection, were cool, calm and deliberate, yet resolute and determined. The captives saw and appreciated the situation and the consequences, and made full confession of all their crimes, giving full particulars of the stealing of the Bohemian's horse, near Solon, the stealing of Pennygrost's horse, the artifice they used to quiet his dog, how William Denny, Jr., had stood at his door, club in hand, ready to kill the "old Dutchman" if he came out of the house before they got away with his mare, the killing of the old horse, where the stolen mares were sold, and where they could be found, together with many other things not necessary to mention in these pages.

After the "evidence was all in," the jury were asked for their verdict.

"GUILTY" was the response.

A motion was then made and submitted to the assembled two hundred that the trembling wretches—self-confessed horse thieves—should be hanged to death at once. Only four of that number voted against the motion. Ropes were procured and adjusted to the necks of the condemned men. A wagon was drawn up under a projecting limb of a white oak tree under which they had been tried and condemned, and the men were made to get up on it. The loose end of the rope was thrown over the limb and securely fastened, the wagon was pulled out from under them, and about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 3, A. D. 1857, the bodies of Edward Soper and Abonzo Gleason were hung between the heavens and the earth, upon their own confession.

When life was extinct, their bodies were cut down, and a rude grave dug beneath their gallows, and, unwashed and uncoffined, their remains were rolled into the hole and covered with mother earth.

When the rope was placed around their necks, Gleason said to his executioners: "Boys, I hope I'll meet you all in hell!" and making a leap, jumped from the wagon and landed in eternity. It is said by some that Gleason told Soper to stand up and die like a man—"to jump off the wagon, and not allow himself to be strangled to death like a dog."

In a day or two after the tragical affair, the friends of Soper exhumed his remains and prepared to give them a decent, if not a truly Christian, burial. The following Sunday, his corpse was brought to the Court House yard in

Tipton. The coffin was opened and his face exposed to view. It was a sickening and repulsive sight—all blackened with the advanced stages of decomposition and putrefaction. After the coffin was closed, a few friends formed in procession and followed all that remained of Edward Soper to the old grave yard at Tipton, where he was re-buried.

It would be strange, indeed, if there were not some people who censured and condemned the manner of his sudden and disgraceful taking off, or a sympathy awakened for him and his relatives and friends, even if the punishment of death was justly merited. Such a sympathy was awakened and found expression in more voices than one. The action of the *vigilantes* was seriously and earnestly condemned, and at one time it was feared that the sympathy and condemnation would overleap the bounds of reason and prudence, and take the form of retributive action not altogether creditable to law-abiding people. But happily and fortunately for the peace, welfare and good name of the community, the ruffled element of public sentiment settled down into a peaceful calm, and other than an attempt to get the matter before the grand jury, no action has ever been taken. At the first session of the court after the hanging, Judge Tuthill, presiding, said, in his charge to the grand jury, that "where a number of persons are assembled together to do an unlawful act, all who are present when the offense is committed are, in presumption of law, participants; for it is a well known principle of criminal jurisprudence that all who openly aid and abet the commission of a felony participate in the crime; and in riotous and tumultuous assemblies all who are present and do not endeavor in some manner to prevent, restrain or discountenance the breach of the peace are *prima facie* participants therein." While the grand jury was in session, a large number of those who were engaged in the Soper-Gleason tragedy were in town, and when witnesses were seen approaching the grand jury room, the *vigilantes* or their friends used means to either persuade or frighten them away, so that no indictments were ever lodged against them. Witnesses who had been summoned subsequently reported that when they were nearing Tipton to go before the grand jury to testify, they were met by men whom they did not know and told to go back home and attend to their own business; that if they went before the grand jury, they were only inviting their own deaths. Whether this is true or not, only those who were interested have the means of knowing.

A large majority of those interested in the Soper-Gleason affair still remain in Cedar County. Many of them are among the wealthiest, and consequently most influential, citizens of the community, highly respected and generally useful, reliable and strictly law-abiding.

III. ROBERTS.

Hiram Roberts, of Indiana, was the owner of a farm in Jones County, and frequently visited there to look after his interests. On these visits, his associations were with that class of men who were under the ban of suspicion as horse thieves and counterfeiters. He frequently went over into Cedar County, and made protracted visits among people who were almost known outlaws. His most frequent stopping place was at James W. Haplin's, four miles northwest of Tipton.

About the last of October, or first of November, 1857, Roberts was on one of his visits to the country, and having learned that he had been pretty severely threatened by the members of the Protective Association, he sent word to the leaders of the Association where he was stopping, together with an invitation for them to come and take him. His invitation was accepted. Word was sent

around among the people, and Roberts was arrested at Hamlin's. He was taken across the county line into Jones County, to the barn of Geo. Saum. When they arrived within the barn, Roberts was left in charge of a part of those concerned in his arrest, while the other part, a majority, perhaps, went a little distance outside to consult. One of this number was a young man in the employ of a citizen who has always been prominently identified with the affairs of Cedar County, and who had been sent by his employer to represent him because of other pressing engagements. It may be said, too, that the employer was a Justice of the Peace at the time, and this may have had something to do with his non-attendance. When this young man learned the desperate resolve of the men by whom he was surrounded, he turned away and started to the barn to get his horse and leave the scene. As he opened the barn door, he was horror-stricken to find that Roberts had already been tried, condemned, sentenced and hanged to a beam overhead, and that he was even then writhing in the agonies of death. After life was extinct, the body of Roberts was taken down, carried out and re-hanged to the limb of a tree, and left there to await the order of his friends.

It is said by some of those who participated in the Roberts lynching, that before he was hanged, he confessed that he had been engaged in counterfeiting and associated with counterfeiters a good many years, and that he had put in circulation more than \$100,000 of spurious money.

The Coroner of Jones County was notified of the hanging of Roberts, and an inquest was held on his remains, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts, as far as the facts could be ascertained. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Charles Williams, Benjamin Freeman, Moses Bunker, William Dallas, George Saum and William M. Knett, charging them with the offense. The Jones County Sheriff and his Deputy came over to arrest the parties named. No resistance was offered, and by agreement and on recommendation of Judge Tuthill, then District Judge, they entered into bonds for their appearance before a Jones County Justice of the Peace, on a certain day named (within two weeks), for a preliminary examination. At the appointed time, Williams, Freeman, Bunker and the others mentioned, accompanied by about two hundred Cedar County citizens, appeared as per agreement, with Judge Bissell as their attorney. They waived an examination, and entered into bonds for their appearance at the next term of the District Court for that county. Their bonds were signed by not less than one hundred of the best citizens of Cedar and Jones Counties. At the Spring term (1858) of the Jones County District Court, the parties under bonds, accompanied by nearly two hundred Cedar and Jones County citizens, appeared in Anamosa to answer to any indictment that might be found against them; but no indictment was returned against them, for want of sufficient testimony. In addition to the fact that the *vigilantes* had taken good care to get important witnesses for the people out of the way, one of the grand jury was in full sympathy and accord with the movement to free the country from the presence of dishonest characters. Besides that one jurymen, there were several others who were indifferent as to the prosecution of the case, and it is fair to presume that they did not worry themselves very much about finding an indictment. Since then the affair has almost died out of memory, and the country has maintained a quiet and obedience to law that has made for Cedar County people a praiseworthy reputation. Charles Williams, one of the arrested parties, subsequently removed to Texas; Freeman died in Jones County about ten years ago; George Saum now lives in Decatur; Moses Bunker, William Dallas and William M. Knett have maintained a continuous residence in the county, and are useful, respected citizens.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The marvels of the last half century are not confined to the mechanic world alone, but reach out in the direction of the West, and include the social world as well.

The history of Linn County is one of comparative brevity, and is comprehended to-day by the men who drove the first breaking teams over the virgin prairie; but it is, nevertheless, one of the most remarkable in the list of American counties, so famous in the eyes of all the peoples of the globe as akin to the miraculous types of the progress of mankind.

There is not a man in Linn County at the present time who is not willing to admit that the improvement of his favorite locality far excels his most sanguine expectations; but that simply proves the extraordinary character of the social and material advancement of the section.

In the year 1840, Hosea W. Gray completed the first census of the county. Some idea of the popularity of the region may be formed by a comparison of the numbers which gathered at Westport, July 4, 1839, to "celebrate," and the returns made by Sheriff Gray. The celebration, as already remarked, drew to Westport many persons not residents of the county, and with such acquisitions to the people, there were, probably, two hundred men and women assembled on that day.

The census returns of 1840 show that there were then resident in the county no less than 1,373 men, women and children. The county filled up thus rapidly in that one year. The older settlers still living remark that the processions of immigrants were almost continuous. Claims were made with great rapidity, and the lands were staked out by the pioneers after the manner of the times. The new comers were plain, honest people for the most part, and came with the real determination of making homes for themselves and their children after them.

Andrew J. McKean relates an incident of 1838 that is illustrative of the feeling entertained at that time by the settlers. When he arrived in the county and made known his wish to secure a claim, he was told that there were no vacant lands in the neighborhood of what is now Mount Vernon. Every foot of land had been secured by actual settlers, they told him.

"Well," observed Mr. McKean, "I like this country, gentlemen, and, vacant lands or no vacant lands, I'm going to stay with you. I came here to locate, and I shall remain."

No sooner had he declared his intentions of becoming a *bona fide* resident of the county, than he was greeted with the utmost cordiality. There were plenty of unselected sites, and those who had first turned the cold shoulder upon him, fearing that he might be a speculator, were extremely officious in aiding him with his work.

As the forefathers had declared, "not one cent for tribute; millions for defense," so the pioneers proclaimed, "not one foot of land for speculators; thousands for settlement and cultivation." It is because of this rule and the rigid determination to observe it, on the part of the first men, that the county is to-day so far advanced in the path of improvement.

During the three years following the census, the influx of settlers was unceasing, and by 1845 probably 4,000 persons had decided upon Linn as their abiding place.

The men who came here in the early '40's were ambitious, determined, experienced workers in their several vocations. Many of them knew from personal encounter that there were rocks in the sea of life, and were disposed to shun the errors of their former ways. Lessons learned in the school of experience are seldom forgotten, and the progress made by such as were of the less successful business class of the East, was slow but substantial. They took their way cautiously along over the shoals of financial waters, until they reached a depth that enabled them to live freely and enjoy life.

Those days were not like the present times in point of luxuries. As late as 1855 there were but two pianos in the county, and not more than half a dozen spring buggies. Sewing machines were unknown. Domestic training consisted of the simple branches, devoid of all the modern accomplishments.

Now there is scarcely a farm house without its musical instruments and sewing machines, while the boys of the family drive spirited horses before the best of vehicles. Family carriages are not uncommon, and comforts of every description find their way into the large and elegant farm mansions which have taken the place of the old log houses.

The young members of the family have ceased to attend the District schools, and graduate with honor from institutions of learning with which the county is so well supplied.

The census of 1850 shows that 5,141 inhabitants were accredited to Linn in that year. The gold excitement in California, which began in the year '49, naturally drew many of the more venturesome spirits westward, and a number of Linn County men joined the long procession on its wearisome way over the plains and mountains.

Still this county continued to thrive. The soil was yielding ample returns for the comfortable support of its tillers, but markets were limited to the newer counties to the west of this, and farmers devoted all their energies to the actual improvement of their farms, rather than to any speculative ventures.

Another decade passed, and the statistics were returned to the proper bureau. Then it was discovered that the population had reached the handsome figure of 18,947, and the future of Linn was a guaranteed success.

In 1870, there were 31,080 residents in the county, and in 1875 the State census shows a population of 31,815. Long before this time, the lands were taken up, and the augmentation of numbers depended upon the growth of business centers, instead of upon the agricultural classes. As the farms were improved, greater shipping facilities were required; increased commercial conveniences were demanded; and the manufacturing population necessarily went to swell the total number of residents in cities and villages.

Probably the present number of actual residents is as large as the rate of production demands or will be able to support for some few years, except in the larger cities. The county already ranks among the older regions of the East in numerical strength, and the demand for "pioneers" has ceased. Other sources of increase must be looked to for accretions, as is always the case where the area is no longer subject to first purchase.

The vote of 1839 numbered thirty-two ballots. The last vote cast in the county does not show the full strength of the adult population entitled to the right of elective franchise. There are, as reported in the census of 1875, 7,274 legal voters in the county.

For convenience as well as comparative exhibition, will be found on following page in tabular form a statement of the last Presidential vote, and the more recent poll year ballot, in 1877, for State and county officers.

STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST IN LINN COUNTY FOR PRESIDENT IN 1876, AND FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS IN 1877.

COUNTY TICKET, 1877.																				
	President.		Governor.		Legislature.		Auditor.		Treasurer.		Sheriff.		Supt. Schools.		Surveyor.		Comptroller.			
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Green.	Trish.	U're.	Jordan.	Hornell.	Howellish.	Daniel.	Young.	Berry.	Palmer.	Gillman.	Crookenden.	Johnson.	Shapley.	Kyman.	Prichard.	Lawrence.	Barthwell.
Electors	50	114	32	124	30	34	132	8	5	69	34	5	72	120	95	92	34	140	34	129
Democrat	217	78	63	7	123	112	74	115	162	65	124	71	151	73	125	164	14	166	138	76
Republican	108	129	64	92	79	77	101	103	79	101	82	101	64	125	93	111	79	100	78	101
Prohibitory	37	74	47	77	86	28	74	74	75	70	54	74	60	68	69	69	28	74	28	74
Union	136	83	167	65	87	106	81	62	114	54	113	56	65	138	67	100	107	64	104	65
Collier	111	127	33	93	87	85	97	8	90	86	87	86	105	73	88	57	83	90	82	92
Liberal	138	109	95	95	105	100	90	95	101	93	101	95	101	93	94	97	98	93	93	103
Prohibition	157	59	87	23	76	75	30	25	89	14	87	65	69	67	80	24	84	27	87	27
Union and Anti-Slavery	257	129	110	66	296	194	86	8	213	73	177	60	182	96	114	129	203	72	108	77
Prohibitory and Anti-Slavery	388	60	83	49	130	154	48	48	139	45	151	53	192	42	143	50	157	10	130	43
Prohibitory	128	68	76	42	70	73	4	45	58	34	75	44	60	47	79	37	71	46	75	42
Prohibitory and Anti-Slavery	174	47	103	35	88	69	45	54	110	56	84	57	65	68	90	46	102	45	109	78
Prohibitory	118	94	70	52	82	78	96	97	78	66	84	60	77	101	84	95	87	100	87	93
Anti-Slavery	181	134	138	107	130	119	169	129	147	106	113	103	144	103	138	111	141	132	147	106
Prohibitory	147	103	103	293	134	296	149	149	145	149	151	290	213	275	221	252	157	324	157	207
Prohibitory and Anti-Slavery	168	93	65	78	107	13	147	115	97	66	68	75	48	147	69	164	131	131	62	77
Prohibitory	87	67	86	52	80	65	74	60	91	51	88	54	49	45	86	48	75	48	75	43
Prohibitory and Anti-Slavery	47	88	40	79	45	38	69	67	41	69	43	63	42	68	77	22	40	70	42	86
Prohibitory	216	140	172	140	149	149	198	131	145	157	143	196	158	153	156	147	210	83	149	153
Prohibitory and Anti-Slavery	242	147	225	127	220	198	176	124	240	149	202	187	189	190	225	242	247	129	227	129
Prohibitory	270	993	1221	141	148	143	171	152	143	143	145	145	160	178	164	148	197	77	167	144
Prohibitory and Anti-Slavery	284	142	168	124	157	154	152	132	161	148	157	157	144	163	166	166	206	102	179	129
Prohibitory	66	41	91	35	86	96	37	34	73	30	74	72	37	66	69	41	70	24	68	44
Prohibitory and Anti-Slavery	170	132	100	28	172	87	98	40	114	57	114	103	45	86	112	15	80	90	111	76
Prohibitory	190	291	87	170	70	70	154	173	270	.....	60	174	101	159	119	173	80	170	90	165

Notes: The first column shows the number of votes cast for each candidate. The second column shows the number of votes cast for each ticket. The third column shows the number of votes cast for each party. The fourth column shows the number of votes cast for each office. The fifth column shows the number of votes cast for each district. The sixth column shows the number of votes cast for each county. The seventh column shows the number of votes cast for each town. The eighth column shows the number of votes cast for each ward. The ninth column shows the number of votes cast for each precinct. The tenth column shows the number of votes cast for each polling place. The eleventh column shows the number of votes cast for each election district. The twelfth column shows the number of votes cast for each legislative district. The thirteenth column shows the number of votes cast for each judicial district. The fourteenth column shows the number of votes cast for each congressional district. The fifteenth column shows the number of votes cast for each state district. The sixteenth column shows the number of votes cast for each county district. The seventeenth column shows the number of votes cast for each town district. The eighteenth column shows the number of votes cast for each ward district. The nineteenth column shows the number of votes cast for each precinct district. The twentieth column shows the number of votes cast for each polling place district. The twenty-first column shows the number of votes cast for each election district. The twenty-second column shows the number of votes cast for each legislative district. The twenty-third column shows the number of votes cast for each judicial district. The twenty-fourth column shows the number of votes cast for each congressional district. The twenty-fifth column shows the number of votes cast for each state district. The twenty-sixth column shows the number of votes cast for each county district. The twenty-seventh column shows the number of votes cast for each town district. The twenty-eighth column shows the number of votes cast for each ward district. The twenty-ninth column shows the number of votes cast for each precinct district. The thirtieth column shows the number of votes cast for each polling place district.

MATERIAL GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

In the economy of Nature, there were bestowed upon Linn County such varied gifts as to insure the complete development of the section and still retain the products of native resources for immediate good. The lands, which are so rich in productive elements, are not alone the causes of revenue; for through those fertile acres flow such powerful streams as are required to render profitable the manufacture of crude products into marketable wares.

Nature was lavish of her wealth upon this region, and man has been wise enough to perceive the opportunities offered him at her hands. The early settler, even, was quick to discover the advantages of the stream upon which he located, but his attempts at the introduction of mechanical power were, as might be expected from one of his nature, rude and unsatisfactory.

From that day to this, the twin industries peculiar to the county have kept pace side by side. The earlier years were from necessity given over more generally to the construction of farms, but the sum total of the products, at a period but little later, was correspondingly great. For several years there were not sufficient returns from the farms to warrant heavy investments in mills or factories, but when the moment arrived at which capital could be profitably employed in manufacturing, men stood ready to pour it forth.

As late as 1855, there were not means of shipping surplus products eastward, and producers were dependent upon the limited markets of Benton and the newer country to the West for sales. Even after the completion of rail communication with Chicago, the prices current were such as to prohibit the shipment of grain to that center of trade. Flatboats were loaded and floated down the Cedar and Iowa Rivers to the Mississippi and thence South, but these speculations were not of a very general or prudent character.

In 1848, N. B. Brown, of Cedar Rapids, erected the first wooden factory at that place, and introduced the industry into the country.

In 1862-63, owing to the increase in prices of provisions, the markets of Chicago began to be consulted. R. D. Stephens, of Marion, erected the first elevator at that place in 1862, and sent corn to the Mississippi. Cattle and hogs soon became articles of pecuniary value for transportation.

From the assessment rolls of 1866, a period chosen because of its marking the lapse of a quarter of a century from the date of actual settlement, allowing one crop on the average for the settlers who appeared in the census of 1840, as some came too late for a harvest that year, while others were able to secure returns in the year 1839, it is seen that the total acreage assessed was 452,486. The valuation was placed in accordance with the ruling rates of gold, which was much in excess of the present value of that standard. The land was then assessed at 3,012,754, exclusive of all land in towns and villages.

ABSTRACT OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LINN COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Lands exclusive of Towns and City	449,457 acres	\$5,127,134
Cedar Rapids and Villages	2,029 acres	\$14,621
Marion	282,063	
Mt. Vernon	80,140	
Liston	72,473	
Center Point	17,809	
Western	21,710	
Springville and Villages	24,000	
Central City and Villages	26,777	
Other towns and Villages	10,117	
		\$5,161,964

Aggregate value of realty in towns		\$2,001,204
Aggregate value of railroad property, assessed by Executive Council under Chapter 5, Title X, of the Code of 1873.....	528,444	
Aggregate value of personal property (including horses, cattle, etc)...	1,885,151	
Total valuation of the county.....	\$4,414,800	
	Number	Ass. Val.
Cattle assessed in the county.....	31,872	\$7,087,007
Horses " " " "	13,330	387,000
Mules " " " "	674	22,887
Sheep " " " "	3,908	4,086
Swine " " " "	54,450	141,173
Total valuation of live stock		\$7,642,153

In 1878, the assessed valuation was given on 449,457 acres of land, a decrease of 3,029 acres in area. The diminution of territory is accounted for by the lands deeded to railroad corporations since 1866, and which are now assessed separately, and by the amounts of suburban property once claimed as farming lands, but now platted and assessed as city property.

On the 449,457 acres returned to-day, the taxable valuation of \$5,127,133 is placed.

These estimates, it must be remembered, are made upon the present "hard pan" basis of real estate, and do not indicate the actual improvements made upon farm property during the twelve years past. In 1870, the farm realty was estimated to be worth, and so stated in the United States census of that year, \$10,564,525.

The literal valuation of farming lands has decreased less than any other class of property during the stringent days since 1873. The prairies in the neighborhood of markets cannot be purchased for much less than they were held at prior to the panic. Wood lands are not so highly regarded as they formerly were, owing to the introduction of wire fences, and the common use of coal for fuel. On the other hand, open lands are steadily increasing in price. The products of the soil warrant a fixed rate of value.

If one bases an estimate, therefore, upon the reports of 1870, and takes into consideration the improvement of the past eight years, it seems within reason to place the real value of the farms of Linn County at but little below \$15,000,000.

In the realty of towns and villages, a very marked increase of values is shown. Throughout the county there has been a healthy growth of business centers. In 1866 the aggregate assessed valuation, at "war prices," was \$739,255. This year, the city of Cedar Rapids alone returns more than double the entire amount of value in the county in 1866, being \$1,488,774; while the present total for the county is \$2,001,204, and this, too, at such valuations as the property owners can induce the assessors to believe should be rightly attached.

The personal property returned in 1866 was \$1,734,001, which included all horses, cattle, hogs, implements, etc., of farmers, and the movable property of towns and villages. This year the personal estate is reduced from the extravagant rates of gold to the basis of 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium, and amounts to \$1,885,151.

There are, probably, not less than three-quarters of a million in purchase price of farm implements and machinery in the county to-day; but, for assessment purposes, such fragile property is justly placed at a lower estimate.

As returned, there is \$528,444 worth of railroad property taxable within the limits of the county.

The entire valuation of the county, as assessed, stands at \$9,631,932, against \$5,486,010 in 1866.

A comparative statement of the statistics of herds is interesting. In 1866 there were:

	Number.	Value.
Cattle.....	19,201	\$225,674
Mules.....	258	12,333
Horses.....	8,377	294,400
Sheep.....	29,290	56,791
Swine.....	20,321	136,896

In 1878 the returns show:

	Number.	Value.
Cattle.....	31,872	\$228,697
Horses.....	13,356	87,995
Mules.....	636	22,887
Sheep.....	3,958	4,686
Swine.....	54,450	141,173

In 1866, cattle were assessed at a fraction over \$11.75 per head on the average. In 1878, the average fell a trifle below \$9.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per head. The state of the market is easily accounted for. The general markets were higher, and the far West had not then reached the point now held by it as a controlling influence in the stock trade.

It is proper to observe here that the method of assessing live stock is such as to furnish no correct idea of actual products of herds, flocks or droves. Hogs, for example, are taken at the first of January, in the estimate of numbers. If fattening hogs are slaughtered after January 1st, but before the Assessor arrives, it is quite likely that many escape enumeration entirely, without intentional misrepresentation. Hogs under six months, also, pass without report. Hence the increase of the "pigs" which are slaughtered or sold for slaughter would swell the actual figures considerably. Assessed values are a poor guide, but in the present case are the best obtainable, as three years have elapsed since the last census reports were made.

Horses, in 1866, were assessed at \$17.10 per head, while now they are but a fraction above \$29. The markets were thoroughly drained of horses during the war, and the ordinary demands of dealers were greater because of the extensive sales which had been made during the years from '61-'65. Means of transportation were then limited, and this region had not reached the point of shipping which it now maintains.

Sheep were assessed at \$1.93 and a fraction; now they are rated at \$1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$. In 1875, there were 80,000 pounds of wool worked up by the factories of this county.

Swine show the widest range in market value, a fact which will be readily comprehended. In 1866, they were assessed at \$6.76, while this year they reach only \$2.59 on an average.

The foregoing comparisons are made solely for the purpose of showing the gradations of the markets, and not with the view of representing actual selling rates at the present time.

The statistics of 1875 furnish still fuller details of development. For example: There were 175,655 acres under cultivation that year. Spring wheat is the only variety grown extensively, and of that 656,597 bushels were harvested from 52,178 acres. From 91,773 acres there were taken 343,992 bushels of corn. There were produced 585,648 bushels of oats; 22,883 bushels of barley; 22,670 bushels of rye; 4,612 bushels of buckwheat; 28,425 tons of tame hay; 24,257 tons of wild hay; 1,554 bushels of clover seed;

127,624 bushels of potatoes: 202,595 pounds of grapes, from a part of which 784 gallons of wine were made. There are 63,383 acres of natural timber standing in the county.

It was estimated that the value of the farm product, in 1875, was \$2,590,052: the herd product, \$832,387: the dairy product, \$212,250.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests in 1875 were returned as follows:

Number of establishments.....	250
Hands employed.....	788
Material consumed in 1874:	
Wheat, bushels.....	326,000
Corn, bushels.....	125,700
Barley, bushels.....	30,000
Wool, lbs.....	80,000
Flax Seed, lbs.....	63,000
Iron, tons.....	76
Leather, lbs.....	162,400
Wood, cubic feet.....	41,556
Total value.....	\$ 952,598
Capital employed.....	127,840
Wages paid annually.....	235,387
Products in 1874.....	3,119,400

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the character of the manufacturing done in Linn is that peculiarly fitted for an agricultural region. The raw materials are such as the farmers raise and must sell. The work gives employment to a large number of men and the inevitable result is mutual good.

This branch of industry is still in its infancy in Linn, and will eventually become a powerful factor in the problem of local prosperity. Enterprising men have control of affairs and are determined to make the Cedar Valley a locality known throughout the Northwest as the seat of vast manufacturing establishments.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

When the first medal was awarded an Iowa man for the best butter, at the Centennial Exposition, the East began to open its eyes and speculate as to the meaning of such an innovation on established belief. Iowa butter had been rated as "grease" until that time, in Eastern markets, and dealers there had declared that the prairies could never be so cultivated as to produce suitable food for cows. A perennial sod was among the impossibilities in Iowa's category. A medium grade of dairy products might be reached in the course of time, but the standard of excellence demanded by fastidious Eastern palates was never to be attained.

Mr. Stewart, however, had the temerity to enter his "grease" for inspection at Philadelphia, and the Committee of Award suggested that a new industry had been created in this State. Mr. Stewart came home with a more lasting fame than the production of a "slooping Johnny" could have bestowed upon him, and Iowa butter became the leading grade among buyers.

Four years ago, the present craze, was excited in this county. To-day there are thirteen factories of butter and cheese, which work the milk of about 6,000 cows.

These facts open up a field for conjecture and calculation. It is seen by the most careless observer that Nature designed this section for this particular branch of industry, above all others. She watered the prairies with pure streams: supplied them with living springs: rolled their inexhaustible soil in gentle slopes and graceful undulations: covered them with earth that is capable of long cultivation and beautiful returns: adapted the soil and climate to the native growth of white clover, which takes root and drives out the original grasses, forming a lasting soil: and prepared the whole country and climate for the most prolific yields of corn and small grains.

These natural provisions demonstrate one fact conclusively: Linn County is essentially a dairy and stock-growing region. It is necessary for man to complete what Nature has so grandly begun, and the result will be commensurate with the effort.

It is clear that cattle can thrive on these grasses and grains, and that the most profitable method of transporting farm products from the country is in the shape of stock or stock products. These points are admitted by every farmer with whom the writer has conversed. The grades of cattle now in the county are good and are being constantly improved; but the question of what constitutes "improvement" is one which has but recently been determined. It is now seen that milk is a no less certain article than beef, and that both milk and beef can be placed on the market at fair values.

When the housewife was the sole person upon whom the labors of the dairy devolved, and the best of butter was quoted, from prejudice, as "grease," there was little inducement for men to raise cows for dairy purposes. That time has passed. Where one cow was formerly milked, scores are now cared for by men hired expressly for the purpose. The milk is strained into large cans, placed on platforms at convenient points by the road side, and twice a day a wagon is driven over a certain beat and the cans taken off to the several creameries. There the milk is weighed, delivered and accounted for. The women of the farm are not burdened with the care of these processes, which are as much a part of the routine work of the farm as haying or harvesting is.

Where once the bulk of farm duties fell within a limited space of time, and all was hurry and worry during the seasons of planting and harvesting, there now is continuous and profitable labor on an extended scale. As many as sixty-five cows are milked on one farm, and many others may have more: but that chanced to fall under our observation.

One farmer netted last year from the milk and calves of sixty cows, \$48 per head and still retained the original herd. Cattle thrive and are prolific.

There are possibilities in this field which are surprising to uninitiated persons. The industry is but in its infancy. What is there to prevent the milking of ten times the number of cows now worked? The country will sustain the herd without being weakened. The labor can be performed at less expense than many a more generally followed system. The prairies are adapted to the production of sufficient hay, grain and green feed for the herds. The butter of one creamery in this county was sold outright, recently, for one cent advance on the New York market at that time. There is a demand for the product and an opportunity here to supply the demand for this perishable commodity.

The future of Linn County appears to be plain enough. It will become one of the most celebrated dairy counties of the West.

THE JUDICIARY.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Section 9 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa," approved by the President June 12, 1838, provided for the creation of the judicial branch of the said government. Judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. From that section is herein quoted such clauses as refer to the early tribunals of this county.

" * * * The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts; and a District Court or Courts shall be held in each of the three districts by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court [the Supreme Court of the Territory having one Chief and two Associate Justices, who, together with the Governor, Secretary, Attorney and Marshal, were placed in office by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States], at such times and places as may be prescribed by law" of the Territory. * * * "The Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess a chancery as well as a common law jurisdiction." Each District Court appointed its Clerk, who was also Register in Chancery. * * * "Each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States."

The Territorial law, quoted under the caption of "Organization of Linn County," in this volume, in accordance with the above-referred-to general ordinance of Congress, attached the county of Linn to the Third Judicial District, then composed of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton Counties. By an act approved January 21, 1839, Linn County was attached to Johnson for judicial purposes.

Ex-Honrs. Charles Mason, Joseph H. Williams and Thomas S. Wilson were first District Judges, the former being styled Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory and the latter Associate Justices. They are herein named in the order of their respective districts. This system of courts may be regarded as somewhat peculiar, inasmuch as an appeal from either of the lower divisions carried the case to the highest tribunal in the Territory, before a bench composed of the lower Judges.

The first records of the District Court held in this county are dated Monday, October 26, 1840. From them are taken the following interesting facts:

~~The~~ Iowa Territory, LINN COUNTY: Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the Territory, approved July —, 1840, the District Court of the United States, and also for the Territory of Iowa, met at Marion, in said County, on Monday, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1840. Present — the Hon. Joseph H. Williams, Judge of the Second Judicial District for the Territory; W. G. Woodward, District Attorney of the United States for the District of Iowa; R. P. Lane, Prosecuting Attorney for Second Judicial District; Hiram W. Gray, Sheriff of the County of Linn; S. H. Tryon, Clerk of the District Court; Lawrence Melony for the Marshal of the Territory.

The following persons appeared and were sworn as Grand Jurors: Aaron Usher, Samuel Ross, James Leverich, D. W. King, Israel Mitchell, William H. Chambers, William Donohoo, Daniel Curtis, William T. Gilberts, George A. Patterson, Isaac Butler, John Goudy, John A. Gibson, Joseph Barnett, Asher Edgerton, William Chambers, O. S. Bowling, Daniel J. Doty and Joseph Winford, first on the part of the United States, and secondly on the part of the Territory.

The Petit Jurors were David A. Woodbridge, Isaac Carroll, George W. Gray, Bartimeus McGonogal, John McCloud, Thomas Goudy, James W. Willis, John Long, James W. Margrove, Ira Simmons, John Crow, Joseph Carraway, Stephen Osborn, H. B. Mason, O. R. Gregory, John Nathan, Thomas Maxwell and George Viesly.

The first case of record is that of Aaron Moriarty *vs.* Nathaniel G. Niese, on an action of forcible entry and detainer. The following matter of record appears:

And now, on this day, come the parties, by their attorneys; and on motion of the defendant, and upon his affidavit, it is ordered, that this case and the venue therein be removed to the county of Johnson, and that the clerk make a full transcript of the record and proceedings therein, and transmit the same to said county of Johnson, together with all papers filed in this cause, and appertaining thereto, and that the same be deposited with the clerk of the District Court of said Johnson County.

The Grand Jury returned into court, and presented the following indictments: One against Henry E. Switzer, for burglary; one against John Scott, James Scott, Prior Scott, William Donohoo, Hugh Martin, Joseph Carraway and Robert O'born, for riot; one against Rufus H. Lacey, mayhem; one against William K. Farnsworth, setting prairie on fire; one against Joseph Barnett, riot; one against Jacob Lebo, for riot; one against William Medley, for horse stealing.

The first jury trial was in the case of H. C. Dill *vs.* John Barnett, appeal from a Justice of the Peace. The jury were, David A. Woodbridge, Isaac Carroll, George W. Gray, Bartimeus McGonogal, John McCloud, Stephen Osborn, John Long, James W. Maynard, John Margrove, Ira Simmons, John Crow and Joseph Carraway. After listening to the testimony of witnesses and the argument of counsel, the jury retired to consider their verdict, which resulted in finding the issue in favor of the plaintiff.

The first criminal trial was that of the Territory *vs.* William K. Farnsworth, indicted for setting a prairie on fire. The jury were, David A. Woodbridge, Isaac Carroll, George W. Gray, Bartimeus McGonogal, John G. McCloud, Thomas Goudy, A. B. Mason, John Long, James W. Margrove, John Margrove, Ira Simmons and John Crow. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

There are doubtless some of the older residents of Linn County now living who recall the robbery of the residence of John Goudy by Henry E. Switzer and his associates—an offense for which Switzer was indicted at the first session of this court. To those above mentioned, a sketch of this bold man would prove interesting. It will be found in another portion of this work, under the head of "The Age of Outlawry."

The following entry was made at that term: "And now comes Peter Garron and makes this solemn declaration under oath, and swears that he is 25 years of age; that he has been a resident of the United States of America five years; and that he now resides in the county of Linn, in this Territory; that he was formerly a citizen and subject of Scotland, of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland; that it is his *bona fide* intention to renounce all fidelity or allegiance to any foreign Prince or power, and more especially Victoria the present reigning queen of Great Britain; and that it is his *bona fide* intention to become a *true*, lawful and faithful citizen of the United States of America; to preserve inviolate and strictly adhere to and comply with the constitution and laws."

The first attempt at procuring a divorce was in the case of Dyer Usher *vs.* Mary Usher, brought at the October term, 1842. The court decreed that a

notice of the pendency of this petition be published eight consecutive weeks in the Iowa City *Standard*. At the September term, 1843, it appearing to the court that his order had not been complied with, he ordered the case dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

The first divorce that was granted in Linn County was upon the petition of Parthena C. Hewitt vs. Abram Hewitt, at the March term, 1844.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Subject to an act of the Legislature of the State, approved April 3, 1838, entitled "An Act creating Circuit and General Courts and defining the powers and jurisdiction thereof," the county of Linn became a part of the Second Circuit of the Eighth Judicial District. The circuit consisted of Cedar, Linn and Jones Counties. Hon. Sylvanus Yates was elected Judge.

The first term was held at Marion, January 25, 1839. John G. Hayzlett, Sheriff; William G. Thompson, Prosecuting Attorney; and Andrew J. McKean, Clerk.

The first jury consisted of E. B. Dawson, Daniel Camp, James Berry, Silas Conkling, J. D. Hays, Thomas Dill, Abraham Stookey, William Blacknell, C. C. Haskin, Allen Lutz, William Strick and L. H. Marshall. E. H. Mason, Elijah Upton, A. J. Gibson and Joseph G. Brush were summoned in place of Daniel Camp, E. B. Dawson and H. D. Metcalf, excused.

The first case on record was that of E. Latham vs. Joseph Musie. The parties settled their differences before the case came to trial. The first jury trial was in the case of Joseph Plane vs. Joseph Buchelter, cause not recorded. Decision for plaintiff by the above jury.

The Legislature of 1872 enacted a law re-organizing the geographical boundaries of the Circuit Court. At present, the circuit is composed of Cedar, Linn, Jones, Johnson, Iowa, Tama and Benton Counties. The same territory composes the District Court, and both branches of the judiciary are designated as the Eighth Circuit and District Courts respectively, with Hon. John McKean as Judge of the former and Hon. John Shane as Judge of the latter.

CRIMINAL MENTION.

It is neither pleasant nor profitable to uncover the darker pages of the early records. Prudence teaches that it is better to devote the space which might be filled with traditionary recitals to the more satisfactory work of treating braver and better topics. History shows that deeds of cowardice and treachery are more numerous than deeds of benevolence, and that no region is so primitive but that the assassin's hand is raised against his fellow man. Accepting facts as they are, but exercising the discretionary power of one whose province enables him to exclude all other evidence, the writer purposely ignores the vague rumors of violence which serve no other purpose than to satisfy a morbid curiosity, and transcribes those cases which form a part of the court history of the county. It is proper to state, in passing to these brief extracts, that no omission is here made of any event which exercised an influence upon public affairs or affected the life story of any one whose name is identified with the development of Linn County.

MURDER CASES AND MURDER.

The first murder ever committed in this county occurred at Marion, on the 20th of March, 1847. A man named James R. was brutally assaulted and

Carnagy with a billet of wood, and inflicted injuries from which the latter died April 31. It appears that Reed had been drinking heavily all day and had grown quarrelsome. Meeting Carnagy, he renewed an old feud and indulged in abusive language. Subsequently, Reed followed his victim into a saloon and there delivered the blows which proved fatal to Carnagy. Reed was arrested and indicted at the June term of court, 1847, but the trial was postponed until the April term following. The jury adjudged Reed not guilty, with that freedom which characterizes so many juries in similar cases.

BUTLER-O'CONNOR MURDER.

The next murder was that for which Samuel Butler was indicted at the September term of court (1856), for the killing of Patrick O'Connor. The deed was committed Oct. 8, 1855. There had existed some difficulty between these parties for a long time, growing out of a dispute over a quantity of corn. On the 8th of October, the men met on a public highway in Buffalo Township. A quarrel ensued, terminating in a struggle. Butler struck O'Connor over the head with a gun, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. Butler's trial came on at a special term, November, 1856. Nathaniel G. Hubbard prosecuted, and Preston & Cook defended. During the progress of the trial one of the jurors became so ill that the court dismissed the panel and ordered a new jury into the box. The trial occupied four days, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

DECKLATS-AKERS MURDER.

Decklats was indicted at the March term of 1865, for the murder of John Clark Akers, on the night of December 21, 1864, in a saloon in Cedar Rapids, by firing the contents of one chamber of a revolver into Akers' breast, producing instant death. Akers was a young man, and he, with others, had been indulging in a carousal. The parties were more or less under the influence of liquor. In the earlier part of the evening they had drank at Decklats' saloon. During the course of the evening, Akers learned that Decklats accused him of stealing his tumblers. This was near 11 P. M. Akers and others went to Decklats' saloon and called on him for something to drink. Decklats told them to go away: that Akers could not get anything to drink from him: that he (Akers) had stolen his tumblers. Akers retorted by calling Decklats a liar, and also stating that he had put down a dollar for liquor and had received no change. Finally Akers made an assault upon Decklats, and the latter took a revolver from a shelf and fired, the ball striking Akers and killing him instantly. Decklats' trial commenced May 31, 1865, William G. Thompson Attorney for the State. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner's punishment was fixed at sixteen years in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. This Court affirmed the decision of the Court below, and reduced the sentence to ten years, instead of sixteen.

THE FELTER UNOCCIDE.

One of the most revolting crimes in the annals of the State is the murder of a woman named Felter, by her husband, Abram Felter, in 1865. The culprit was about forty years of age, and resided, with his wife and child, on a farm in Tama County. The case is a part of the records of Linn County, although the crime was committed elsewhere. The funeral of the dead lady was marked by no unusual occurrence, but during the afternoon, neighbors were attracted to the spot by evidence of a conflagration. The spot was

which presented itself to their eyes, as they neared the cursed spot, was of a character to remain indelibly impressed on their memories. The Felier house was in ashes, and lying close to the ruins was the naked body of the unfortunate woman. One foot was consumed, and the position of the corpse was such as to excite gravest suspicions. A more careful investigation revealed the horrible fact that Mrs. Felier had sustained injuries from which she had died prior to the fire, and that the destruction of the building was manifestly to conceal a most heinous crime. The skull of the victim had been beaten in with some heavy instrument. The defendant himself was found (although he had been seen walking around by persons when approaching the premises) lying near some stacks, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and exhausted from loss of blood. The only witness to the terrible crime was a young daughter of the defendant, and she saw but a portion of the crime. The defendant was arrested and indicted, but was granted a change of venue to Benton County, where he was tried in March, 1867. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the decision of the Benton County District Court was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. A second change of venue was granted the prisoner, and this time it was brought to Linn County, where the case was again tried in March, 1869. A verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was returned, and the prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Again the case was taken to the Supreme Court, and this time the decision of the Linn District Court was affirmed.

LANGSDALE-BARNES' MURDER.

William Langsdale was indicted at the November term, 1872, for the killing of Joseph Barnes, by firing a revolver charged with powder and ball into Barnes' person, on the 19th of July, 1872, in Langsdale's store, in Center Point, Linn County. The testimony filed in the office of the Clerk seems to indicate that Barnes was comparatively a stranger to those present, and was under the influence of liquor. "A stranger entered the store and said he wanted to see the little man with the mustache, and walked up to Mr. Randall and had some conversation with him, when suddenly Barnes struck Randall in the face with his hand, and then a general fight commenced." Langsdale was standing behind the counter, and during the fight a pistol shot was heard ringing on the air, and Barnes said "I am shot." Barnes was taken to the office of a physician, where he died in a few minutes. Langsdale was tried at the March term, 1873. William G. Thompson prosecuted, and Preston & Son defended the prisoner. A verdict of not guilty was returned.

THE MASSINO WIFE MURDER.

Frank Massino was a Bohemian, residing in Cedar Rapids with his wife and family. Massino had been in the habit of frequenting the house of another Bohemian woman, and his wife remonstrated about his intimacy with other women. Massino became jealous of her, which culminated, on the night of July 9, 1873, in her death by the hands of her husband. He fired the contents of a loaded shot gun into her person. He was indicted at the October term, 1873, and tried at the same term. He was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. W. G. Thompson prosecuted and Charles Lee Murray defended.

INDIAN SCARE.

The early settlers of Linn County never had any serious trouble with the Indians, although there were great numbers of them in the county, going and coming at their own convenience at all times. This was no doubt owing to the fact that there were many amongst the pioneer whites who were just and humane in their intercourse with the "children of the forest," and thus gained their confidence and respect. Thomas W. Campbell, who settled on Big Creek at an early day, became especially conspicuous for his control over the Indians. They would encamp in large numbers in his vicinity, staying weeks or months at a time; but his rights of property were always scrupulously guarded and respected by the red men. Campbell settled many disputes between them and the whites, which might afterward have resulted seriously, and his decisions were never appealed from.

In the Spring of 1847, a ridiculous scare took place, which is worthy of a corner in history. There had been rumors of Indian outrages on the settlers of the new western counties, and many of our citizens, especially those who had recently come in, were fearful that Linn County would be visited by the savages.

One afternoon a man rode into Marion, bringing the news that the Indians had crossed Cedar River in large numbers near the old town of Westport, and were burning, killing and pillaging all before them. The messenger was bare-headed, had ridden hard and fast, and was laboring under great excitement, and, of course, his story created a commotion at once. The Court House was the first thought of all, and it was decided to make it the Thermopylae of defense in case the savages should attack the town. The country people in the section supposed to be the scene of conflict, fled from their homes and came to Marion. By 10 o'clock at night, the town was filled with men, women and children, and still upon all the roads leading from the south and east, the stream of frightened humanity kept pouring in.

Four or five young men of the town, viz., Charles Nye, Preston Daniels, Dean Cheadle, Willard Harland and Robert Holmes, who had some doubts as to the truth of the reported trouble, volunteered to go and ascertain what the facts were. They went south toward Westport, but found that the inhabitants had all fled from that vicinity, but there had been no burning. Houses and barns were still intact, but not a human being was met with until they reached the residence of Thomas W. Campbell, on Big Creek. It had become dark, and a great light was discovered, and there were forms flitting back and forth in the vicinity of the fire. Our adventurers could not at first determine whether they were friends or foes. Impartial history must record that they approached the place with caution, each one determined to make a strategic movement toward his base of supplies in case of necessity. It was soon discovered, however, that the campers were white people, and not savages, and a great burden rolled off each one's mind. Mr. Campbell and a few of the neighbors had just returned from an investigation, and had ascertained that the danger was imaginary. It grew out of two or three Indians passing through the neighborhood, on the west side of the river. They approached two boys, working in a field, with the intention of begging something to eat. The boys seeing two savages coming, supposed they were about to be murdered, and fled. The Indians fearing that an alarm would be raised, which might affect their own safety, followed the boys, trying to explain, but this only made matters worse. One of the boys plunged

into the river and swam across to the east side and raised an alarm amongst the farmers. He declared he saw the savages scalping his brother after he got over. Somebody was burning brush piles in the neighborhood, and this smoke was attributed to the burning of farm houses, set on fire by the Indians. The scouts returned to town and reported the facts, when the excitement abated at once. The next morning the crowd began to disperse, and it was astonishing to notice the great number who expressed themselves as believing from the fact that there had been no danger. It was a great commotion to have arisen from nothing, and was another good illustration of the fable of the "Three Black Crows."

THE BILL JOHNSON WAR.

During the year 1842, a man claiming to be William Johnson, the hero of the Patriot War of 1837 or '38, in Canada, settled in Buchanan County, near the present town of Quasqueton. The readers of contemporaneous history of those times will remember the romantic story of Johnson and his daughter Kate, who retired, after the defeat of the "patriots," as they called themselves, to the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River, hiding themselves among the intricacies of those islands from the search of the Canadian authorities. A large reward was put on Johnson's head for his capture, dead or alive. His daughter Kate clung with devotion to her father's desperate fortunes, and it was owing to her skill and bravery in venturing with a small boat to the mainland, that Johnson was enabled to procure the necessities of life. Officers often attempted to follow her and discover his hiding place, but she always managed to elude them, and thus father and daughter maintained, for several years, a secure retreat among the tortuous windings of that celebrated locality.

Johnson, as a citizen, made himself very obnoxious to the few settlers then living in Quasqueton and vicinity, so much so that they resolved to get rid of him. A Lynch Court was organized, and he was seized and given a severe whipping, hoping that he would leave the country. Johnson then came to Marion, told the story of his connection with the Patriot War, and represented that he had been robbed and cruelly beaten by a party of desperadoes. He procured warrants for their arrest, on a charge of burglary. H. W. Gray, Cash Sheriff, and George A. Patterson, his deputy, summoned a posse of fifteen or twenty and started for Quasqueton to arrest the men who had dared to lay violent hands on so pure a patriot as Johnson was then supposed to be.

This was in the midst of the terrible Winter of 1842 and '43. The snow was between two and three feet deep on a level. The country, after leaving the vicinity of Marion, was a howling waste devoid of settlements for twenty-five miles to the north. The Sheriff's posse, starting in such numbers, and well armed, made quite a military display, and it has always been referred to by the early settlers as the "Bill Johnson War." The weather was terribly cold; there were no roads, and the men had to take turns in breaking a track through the deep snows of the prairies.

Arriving at Quasqueton, the Sheriff found that Bennett, the ringleader of the lynching party, and some of the others were ensconced in a log cabin, prepared to make desperate resistance. A party was sent and Bennett finally consented to take himself and party up next morning, and return to Marion with the Sheriff. The fact of doing so, however, they worked all night, strengthening the defenses of their cabin, and next morning, with the help of some Indians, they killed the sheriff and then assistants. The Sheriff's killing of the

could not arrest the parties for whom he had warrants without sacrificing the lives of some of his men, very wisely returned home the next day. Some of the men had frozen their feet, others their hands, while frost-bitten noses and faces were numerous among them. The hardships endured by the men in this short expedition would have been memorable, even in time of actual war. George A. Patterson, Samuel W. Durham and others, who were with the party, are yet living in Marion.

A short time after this, the Sheriff succeeded in arresting four of the party, viz.: Rowley, Evans, Parish and Stiles. They were brought to Marion for trial, and thus the seat of war was transferred to that place. A majority of the people then believed that Johnson was what he represented himself to be, and, supposing that he and his daughter Kate had been robbed and otherwise badly treated by unprincipled men, their sympathies were with them. Substantial aid was also extended to them, and there was the spectacle of almost an entire community extending its aid and sympathy to one of the most disreputable characters, devoid even of the common civilities and accomplishments of life. He was brutal and vulgar, but those things were set down as eccentricities. Several weeks were devoted to the trials of the men. Col. L. M. Preston, who had recently established himself at Marion as an attorney, conducted the defense, and Julius E. Sanford the prosecution. During the progress of the trials many became convinced that Johnson was an impostor, but Parish and Rowley were bound over to appear at the Spring term of court in Dubuque, the alleged offense having been committed in territory attached to that county for judicial purposes. The grand jury found true bills against them on the evidence of the scoundrel Johnson and his pretended daughter, Kate, and such were the consummate abilities of Johnson in the art of deception, that he enlisted the sympathies of Gen. James Wilson, of New Hampshire, who was then Surveyor General of Iowa and Wisconsin, and a celebrated lawyer. Wilson volunteered to assist in the prosecution, the defense being conducted by Col. Preston and James Churchman, the latter of Dubuque. The two prisoners were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, but Col. Preston had the pleasure of getting a pardon for them from the Governor, before the expiration of a year, it having then become apparent to all that Johnson had sworn falsely. This was Col. Preston's first important case, and the tenacity with which he conducted it in the face of an adverse public sentiment, resulting in the exposure of Johnson, was so complete, that his reputation as an able lawyer was at once established. Johnson ended his career in Iowa by a sudden death, probably at the hands of the men he had so maliciously prosecuted.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1855, at Cedar Rapids. The first Board of Officers was, Hosea W. Gray, President; A. R. Sausman and Henry Pence, Vice Presidents; J. L. Enos, Secretary; and S. C. Bever, Treasurer.

The first fair was held at Cedar Rapids, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of October in that year, and is spoken of as a very creditable exhibition. The second exhibition was held at Marion, October 1st and 2d, 1856; the third at Cedar Rapids in September, 1857. In the year 1858, there was quarreling about half way between Marion and Cedar Rapids, and the fair grounds permanently located. It was supposed that this would put an end to the rivalry between the two towns, and concentrate the whole agricultural interests of the county. The annual exhibitions of the society held there were successful for a number

of years. Both towns gradually lost their interest in the subject. In November, 1863, the Board passed a resolution appointing a committee to "report upon the propriety and legality of changing the place of holding the fairs to some more appropriate and convenient point, either at Marion or Cedar Rapids." In February, 1864, this committee reported to accept the proposition of the citizens of Marion, who offered \$1,000 if the fair grounds were permanently located there. Sixteen acres of land were purchased on Scott's prairie, adjoining the town plat, and the first fair held on the new grounds in September, 1864. This was probably the most successful fair the society ever had. The weather was good, the list of entries large, and the receipts very satisfactory.

From this time on, the history of the society alternated between good and bad luck—the latter probably predominating. Bad weather prevailed at many of the fairs, reducing the receipts and augmenting the debts. In 1865, it rained every day of the fair except one. In 1868, the society was \$3,000 in debt, and the receipts during the fair of that year only about paid the expenses. At the fair of 1870, the record books says, "the elements were against us; loss, \$350." In that year, a mortgage on the society's grounds of \$1,885 was paid off by a subscription.

The location of the State Fair at Cedar Rapids in 1871 was a severe blow on the County society. The records of that year show that there was a good exhibition, but with small receipts. The last fair held by the society was in 1874, at which time the receipts were quite satisfactory. Commencing with 1871, six State fairs have been held in the county, including the present year (1878), destroying the interest in the county fairs. The society will, no doubt, be revived at an early day.

NATURAL PHENOMENA.

The study of meteorology is but just begun, although much advancement in this branch of science has been achieved during the past decade. There are important discoveries yet to be made before man is relieved of the constant peril of fierce storms in the Northwest. This beautiful region of Iowa lies within the range of sudden tempests, which sweep all before them when once their fury reaches its height. There is no likelihood of a visitation of this description in one locality more than in another in the territory embraced in the limits of the tornado country, nor is there periodicity in the method of recurrence of storms. They break out, spend their fury and disappear at their own will and pleasure. Several disasters have occurred in this county since the date of its settlement, the most remarkable of which are herein recorded. Other storms of less force have undoubtedly swept over the country hereabouts, but none have left such marked impress as the ones referred to.

The normal meteorological condition of this region is delightful. The extremes of heat and cold are seldom reached, and then only when the temperature of the entire country is affected. The Summers are calculated to produce the best and most abundant harvests, and the Winters are no more rigorous than must be expected in this latitude. The Winter of 1842-43 is still spoken of as a remarkably cold one, with snow some three feet deep on the level, while the mercury ranged below zero, perhaps thirty degrees or more. But the average temperature shows no special cause for regret that it is not different.

In July, 1846, there was a severe frost; and the Winters of 1849-57 and 1863-64 were unusually cold, as they were generally throughout the country.

The climate is not adapted to the cultivation of tender fruits, nor, in fact, is it claimed that this is an apple-growing country. The census returns exhibit a large number of apple-trees, but the proportion in bearing is smaller than is profitable for extensive dealing in fruits. There are localities peculiarly favored and suited to such purposes, but this estimate is based upon actual returns from the entire county. The climatic influences are all favorable to the production of grasses for hay and green feed for horses and cattle, and also for the cultivation and perfection of Spring wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, and other small grains.

The crops at the present writing show a magnificent prospect for yield, and confirm the opinion here expressed and founded upon the judgment of intelligent farmers, as well as upon the census reports.

The extraordinary storms reported in this chapter are cited as more worthy of note in an historical sense than as an index of the atmospheric phenomena of the region.

THE TORNADO OF JUNE 3, 1860.

The "Great Tornado" which desolated a wide area of territory throughout Eastern Iowa and Northern Illinois, in June, 1860, having its origin far to the westward, passed through Linn County. In the section visited by the destructive elements, the occurrence marks an epoch from which local events are dated. The appalling phenomenon serves to fix in the minds of even the most careless thinkers or observers the time at which transactions of general interest took their place in the history of the county. "Before the tornado," and "after the tornado," are recognized expressions of speech.

Well may those who beheld the darkening heavens and witnessed the outpourings of the powers of the air pray that they may never be called upon to view such another spectacle. The immensity of strength, the rapidity of movement, the irresistibility of progress, as compared with the pygmy might of mankind, awakened at once in the minds of all beholders sentiments more profound than fear; awe took possession of mankind and held him spell-bound in the presence of a force which neither man's intelligence nor man's knowledge of science has yet succeeded in conquering and transforming into a faithful slave. The marvels which have been performed within the last half century produce a credulous belief that no natural force exists which will not, sooner or later, own allegiance to man's dominion; that those occurrences which now are termed, through partial ignorance of their source and scope, natural phenomena, must abdicate in favor of man, and obey his bidding as implicitly as steam or electricity does to-day. The suggestion of so vast an extension of human power as to include the regulation of the meteorological forces may meet with smiles from the skeptical; but undoubtedly the historian who shall take up the thread of the record of Linn a century after we have laid it down, will recite the tragic story of the Great Tornado with a sense of mingled pity and contempt at the feebleness of those who lived in the years before the invention of the meteorograph.

No matter what great changes the future has in store for this people, the facts of the disaster of June 3, 1860, will ever remain among the darkest records of the Northwest.

The origin of the tempest or the point where the whirlwind came in contact with the earth, in this county, was about six miles west of Marion. A Sunday evening's quiet reigned, as though nature had chosen to heighten the effect of the terrific display by breaking with Olympic grandeur, a silence almost absolute.

The storm appeared in the form of water-spouts, several of which were seen at the same time by persons outside the range of the tornado.

From the *Linn County Register*, published at Marion, copious extracts are made, the writer being assured of the general authenticity of the statements:

The storm passed through the southwestern part of Marion, but was evidently much spent in its force just there, and did but little damage. The railing of the lower bridge at Indian Creek was torn down on the upper side, but otherwise that structure escaped injury. The storm passed in the direction of Mount Vernon, where much damage was done. The particulars are given below. The residence of Mr. Adam Lutz, some three miles southwest of Marion, on the North Cedar Rapids road, was a frame building, some forty by thirty feet, and, to all appearances, a very substantial one-story house. There was nothing left but a pile of rubbish to tell the tale that it was ever the habitation of a family. The sides, the roof, the furniture—in fact, all that goes to make up the thousand and one nameless comforts of a happy home—were scattered to the four winds. Everything was gone. The “angel of destruction” never appeared in a more terrible form than to this family on that fatal Sunday. The family consisted of the father, mother, a son about 17, two daughters, respectively 12 and 14, and a little child about 3 years old. In clearing the wreck, the family were all found together, except the daughter, upon whom the chimney seemed to have fallen. She was taken out terribly bruised and crushed, and died during the night, thus completing the first act in the tragedy of horrors in which the family were so unexpectedly called upon to participate. The eldest son, when the crash came, braced himself against the wall to hold it up, but was crushed down. The mother had her right arm broken, and the father, Mr. Lutz, was considerably bruised on the head and body, but the injuries were not dangerous. The girl, 14 years old, had her collar bone broken and some other slight wounds. The youngest child escaped without a bruise.

At the next farm, owned by James Reed, a new brick house was almost entirely destroyed. The upper story was blown off and the north wall fell out to the foundation. The family, consisting of fifteen persons, were all saved by the forethought of Mr. Reed, who, when he saw the storm coming, ordered all to repair to the cellar. They had barely reached the cellar when the house fell, but they were unhurt.

Another farm house near Mr. Reed's was entirely demolished, and the occupants injured some, but not dangerously.

The frame house of Mr. Furman escaped with loss of chimney tops. A cow, standing near the barn, had a large limb of a tree, four inches thick, driven completely through her body, killing her instantly.

The next place visited was that of Mr. Vaughn, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county. His house was completely wrecked. How the family could escape with but little injury was a miracle. Mrs. Vaughn was injured on the head, and one of the daughters received some severe wounds on the back. A young man who was in the house when the sides fell out was carried by the force of the wind into the yard, where the top of a tree fell on him, among the branches of which he remained until the storm was over, and he came out unhurt, being protected, no doubt, by them from the flying timber and rubbish of the house. A large oak tree was torn from the ground, some thirty rods from the house, and carried bodily into the yard.

Mr. John G. McLeod's brick house was entirely destroyed. The family escaped without injury.

Mr. Cooper's substantial frame house was entirely destroyed. The family were uninjured, with the exception of Mr. Cooper, who was considerably lacerated about the face and shoulders. Mr. Cooper's barn, a large frame one, with feed attached, was taken up from its foundations and moved about twelve feet west and three feet south and set down again in perfect order, horses, granaries, etc., all in good shape.

Just before the storm burst upon the premises of Mr. Vaughn, his old and favorite house cat, which had been asleep up stairs, rushed down and went howling in the direction of the forest, and was not heard of for some time; subsequently, however, Thomas Grimalkin was found all right—and as the *Register* has it, thus verifying the adage "that a cat has nine lives;" but certain it was that the cat manifested, unmistakably, a premonition of the terrible visitation of the storm fiend.

A party of immigrants, from Indiana, were encamped near White Oak Grove, in Cedar County, during the great storm; but not being directly in the track of it, escaped without material injury.

A little girl, 8 years old, had been sent to a neighboring farm house for a bucket of water, and upon her return was caught up by the wind and carried *six miles*. Her friends followed in the wake of the wind, expecting to find only her lifeless body; but after going the above distance, they found her in the ruins of a house that had been torn down, killing several of the inmates. She was uninjured and sitting on a feather bed, just where the wind had left her. A child was found near De Witt, Clinton County, on the remains of a stack of hay, which had been thrown down by the storm. The child was, apparently, about 9 months old, and was stripped entirely naked by the wind, but was unhurt. A lady in Clinton took charge of the child.

The *Valley Times* gives another account of the storm, in a different portion of the county:

To begin with, the tornado first commenced about five miles north of Cedar Rapids. The dwelling of Mr. Parks was unroofed, and all the outbuildings destroyed. The course of the tornado was a little south of east, and took in the dwelling of Mr. Woolley, turning it over three times. Mr. Woolley, his wife and two children, were in the house. One daughter aged 9 years, was killed. Every bone in Mr. Woolley's left hand was broken, between the wrist and in the joints of the fingers. Mr. Woolley and little girl had taken refuge in the cellar; but after the house had been moved, the wind lifted them up and landed them in the brush about five rods from the house. The last thing Mr. Woolley remembered was his trying to insert his leg into the key-hole of the door. When he came to, he was about fifty feet from where his home stood, clinging to a stump. He started to assist his wife, when the wind caught him up again, and landed him in the creek, about ten rods distant. The little girl that was killed was lying on the bed at the time, asleep.

From the *Mt. Vernon News* the following is taken:

When first seen, probably six or seven miles away, the storm had the appearance of a long black shaft or column, shaped like an upright lance, extending from a tremendous fire coming about, which, for some time had been burning over the sea in the ground. Hundreds watched it as it swept on its course, seemingly directly toward Mt. Vernon. It was attended with a heavy roar, as of a hundred trains of cars. Branches of trees could be seen in the air, while its constant rumpling from end to end of clouds thrown from its side showed its whirling motion. When within two miles of Mt. Vernon, while people were seeking refuge in cellars, or in some cases running wildly about the streets, it veered on its course, and passed the town in full sight—sublime, but fearful.

SEVERE STORM IN MARION.

July 20, 1860, at half past 8 A. M., a severe storm came over Marion from the northwest, accompanied by heavy rain and severe lightning.

A stroke of lightning struck a house in the north part of town, in which school was taught by Mrs. Kellough. As school had not yet been taken up, but seven

pupils had arrived, and these, together with their teacher, were felled senseless to the floor. On recovering from the shock, Miss Kellogg found all of the children still on the floor, three of whom never arose.

The killed were: A son of Mr. Joseph Cooper, aged about 12; a son of Mr. Joshua Bennett, aged about 9, and a son of Mr. Pifer, aged about 7.

THE MANN DISASTER.

A notable freshet occurred July 5, 1851, on Big Creek. The day was hot and sultry, and the night threatening. During the hours of darkness, a storm of terrific violence and suddenness burst over a limited territory adjacent to the creek. There must have been an instantaneous falling of a water-spout to have accomplished so appalling a calamity. It was upon Big Creek that Jacob Mann, the first settler of the county, located in 1837. Subsequently, he erected a little mill upon the banks of the stream, for his claim was made solely for that purpose. He cared nothing for farming lands, and was too great a lover of ease to feel the need of industry or thrift. His mill was constructed after his own ideas of such things, which were neither correct nor ingenious enough to be worthy of special mention. The mill was built several years after his advent into the county.

The fall of water on the night in question was so marked as to endanger the little mill property, and Mann hastened over to it, against the advice of his daughter, who stood upon the shore. Mann declared that if the mill went into the flood, he would go, too. The creek continued to rise, and soon shut off communication with the shore. In an almost incredibly short space of time the torrent increased the flow of the little creek to the dimensions of a river, and in the sweeping waters the mill, with its proprietor, was carried far down the course. Several days elapsed before the body of the drowned man was recovered.

In this connection, although it is not strictly in order, let it be stated that the Mann family ultimately scattered. Some remain on or near the site of the mill, while the younger members—some of them the children of the daughter, "Sall"—moved toward the west, following the instincts of the old man and their own nomadic disposition.

Occasionally, but at rare intervals, this county has been visited by extremes of heat and cold. A hot blast, like that of the Texan country, once swept across the county, doing considerable damage. And frosts have been known to affect vegetation when quite well advanced. But these are worthy of notice merely from the fact of their infrequent occurrence. The county is exceedingly well favored with equable temperature, as is shown by the large crops secured year after year. The statements made in this chapter are interesting only because of their unusual character.

A CENTENNIAL STORM.

The evening of July 4, 1876, was an eventful one in the history of Cedar Rapids. At that time the most terrific tempest that ever visited the locality swept over the city, destroying much property. From the *Times* newspaper, published at Cedar Rapids, is taken the following vivid description of the storm and statement of the damage caused by it:

Between 11 and 12 o'clock P. M., July 4, 1876, with our lives at its warning, a fearful cyclone struck our city, passing over it in a few minutes, and leaving behind it a scene of destruction, ruin, business blocks, prostrated, buildings, blowing down chimneys, blowing streets up and down, and leaving behind it a heavy mist.



JOHN B. LEIGH.
LINN TOWNSHIP

Commencing at Springer's saloon, near the railroad track, on the Union rock, we note its progress, as nearly correct as we can. The roofof building was blown down. A corn of the name of Davis was seriously injured. Mrs. Springer had her horse. The Commercial building, occupied by the Farmers' Manufacturing company, was completely unroofed and otherwise badly injured. A new two-story brick, the property of Mr. Tracy, nearly completed, was leveled to the ground. The dwelling of Mr. Carpenter, formerly of the Grain & Groceries Company, was entirely destroyed. A two-story frame building, built by John Brown, on center, and nearly finished, was destroyed. The dwelling of L. B. Hurlbey was completely unroofed. The back end wall of the old Cement House, on the river bank, was blown in. The east of the two-story brick tenement below Benton street bridge was blown off; and the front wall of Mr. Nar-riner's business house was blown down.

Commencing at the upper end of Commercial street, on the North Side, the kitchen of Brown's Hotel was demolished; the roof of Daniel's block entirely blown off; the greater portion of the City National Bank unroofed; the front of the frame building adjoining it, on Iowa avenue, blown in; the rear of Hickey Brothers' hardware store unroofed, and the work shop blown down; goods much damaged by water; Camp's block, the second story of which was occupied by Thayer & Young, photographers, and the first floor by Tracy's store, was unroofed. Ward & Hart's block was completely unroofed, and the rain poured down in torrents upon the dry goods store of Gillette Brothers; Churchill's block, adjoining, suffered a like damage. Across the street from Churchill's block, the two-story frame house of Ben Springer, occupied as a saloon and dwelling, was badly damaged—roof blown off and front of the building badly shattered. The roof and roof timbers of Ward & Hart's building struck Springer's building, tearing it down like a battering ram, breaking holes through the sides like solid iron. A bed in the front room up stairs was literally shattered to pieces, and the front of the building badly damaged throughout. Walker's livery stable, adjoining Springer's, was slightly damaged.

Passing down Commercial street, the tornado demolished the old frame feed stable, near Park avenue, jumped over the intervening building to Soule & Miller's carriage manufactory, demolishing the rear end of the building, and coming with full force upon Short & Davis' carriage factory, almost demolished the building, hurling the machinery down into the basement. This is the severest individual injury.

Passing across the street, the tornado moved in an easterly direction, taking Ed. Green's lumber yard on its way, and smashing the piles of lumber to fragments. Next the butter and egg house of Marion & Co. was unroofed on the south side, and Wadsworth & Co. on Washington street, partially uncovered. Almost all of the chimneys on the south side of Park avenue were leveled and the trees in that vicinity blown over. The gas works were partially unroofed and otherwise injured.

Leaping across from Washington street to Adams street, the tempest gathered renewed energy, spending its fury upon the houses between Brown and Carpenter streets.

At the end of Adams street, the storm was probably the most severe, sweeping everything before it on each side of the street for a distance of one block or more. The residences all frame and mostly one-story high, occupied by Bohemians), outbuildings, fences, shade trees, all suffered more or less; nothing, in fact, in that immediate vicinity escaped.

Phil Gray's building, a two-story frame, was carried several feet and totally destroyed. Mr. Gray was away at the time, and his mother was sleeping up stairs. She was found lying in an adjacent yard, severely but not fatally injured. The contents of the house were almost a total loss. The building was carried against two large white-ash trees, breaking one of them to the ground.

The kitchen portion of the house on the next lot north of the above was carried a distance of several hundred feet and mingled with the debris of the buildings on the opposite side of the street. The furniture was scattered over two or three adjoining lots. The house of James Braghook was almost entirely destroyed.

The large frame building at Shuman & Co.'s packing establishment, used for coopering and storage rooms for barrels, was so solid and of shape and structure as to be blown up. A portion of the roof of the building of the millinery shop was blown up, falling upon the roof of this building, crushing in a portion of it. This building is about 28x200 feet in size, and is so badly damaged that it may be considered a total loss.

The large two-story boarding house of William G. Walter, on the east side of Adams street, was entirely destroyed. There were eleven persons in the house at the time, none of whom were seriously injured.

The two-story building belonging to Nathaniel Coulton, the upper portion of which was occupied by himself and family, and the lower portion by a saloon, was blown down and wholly destroyed. A large portion of the ground was covered, and the debris scattered over a large area. One of the columns of the ground floor, and the upper portion of the building, occupied by several families, was blown down, and the debris scattered over a large area.

The house of Walter, on the next lot north of the above, was blown down, and the debris scattered over a large area. The house was blown down, and the debris scattered over a large area. The house was blown down, and the debris scattered over a large area. The house was blown down, and the debris scattered over a large area.

The first four buildings north of James street, on Adams street, were entirely demolished. The first two were owned by Manuel Stalka, and the other two by Joseph Lansky. They were occupied by these and other families.

The houses of Václav Karpeta, John Quill and John Melich were destroyed. The large two-story house of James Mouchy was destroyed. The houses of James Lynch and Frank Souka were almost entirely destroyed. Wesley Kurik had just completed a grand old dwelling which is almost a total loss. The kitchen was blown against another building, a distance of twenty feet.

The family of I. B. Hinkley, on the West Side, had a frightful experience. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkley were sleeping in the front room of the second story, and their little boy and hired girl in the rear room. Mr. Hinkley hearing the storm, arose, and finding the house shaking at a fearful rate, rushed to the back room for the boy and girl, and just succeeded in getting them out when the back wall and chimney fell upon the bed where the boy was sleeping. They ran down stairs and into the house all-arming, when the entire front of the house blew out.

A piece of timber thirty-two feet long and 10x12 inches, was blown down Commerce street a distance of 1,000 feet. The timber was blown from the roof of Wetzel & Hart's Hall.

Two children on the West Side were carried quite a distance in the straw tick on which they were sleeping, and landed on the roof of a house. Two others were carried quite a distance in the same way, and landed safe and sound near the railroad track.

Among the deeds of heroism is the following: John Melich, a Bohemian, whose home on South Adams street was destroyed, while the storm was at its height, endeavored to hold the door shut; but when the roof went off, the door was torn from its hinge, and the debris began to fall thick and fast, he thought of his wife and children sleeping on a bed near by. Placing himself across the bed in such a way as to partly protect them from falling timber, he patiently awaited the fate which he thought was sure to come—thus exhibiting his willingness to sacrifice his own life to save his family. None of them were seriously hurt, but the deed deserves to be mentioned.



WAR HISTORY.

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

Nathan Brown, who settled in this county in May, 1839, and for whom Brown Township was named, was born at White Plains, New York, July 22, 1761. At the age of 14 years, he began to drill preparatory to entering the American army, and at the age of 16 years joined the forces in the field. The exigency of the times is shown by this fact. Mere boys were admitted to full duty as soldiers in the cause of liberty. The first battle in which Brown engaged was at Harlem Flats, and the second was fought on the present site of Greenwood Cemetery. He was wounded, but not seriously, in some of the many battles in which he participated. Seven brothers of the family served in the army, and young Brown himself enlisted under an uncle, who held a Captain's commission. Mr. Brown died at his farm home in this county November 25, 1842.

There have also been several residents of this county who served in the war of 1812.

T. J. McKean, whose record forms an important page later on, was the recruiting officer under whom men for service in the Mexican war were organized. The party from this county consisted of T. J. McKean, William Hampton, "Democ" Woodbridge, George A. Gray, A. R. Sausman, Mr. Courtney and S. D. Thompson. They were assigned to Co. K, 16th Regulars, which was one of the regiments created under the "Ten Regiments Bill" of Congress. Company K was commanded by Capt. Guthrie, and was pushed on into service June, 1847, in advance of the remainder of the regiment. Before being joined by the regiment, the company was for a time assigned to the regiment of which Gen. Lee, of Confederate fame, was Major.

A story is told of the irrepressible "Democ," which is so characteristic that it should be reproduced. The shade of profanity establishes its authenticity.

One night, shortly after "Democ's" introduction to military life in the field, he was posted guard. One of his officers chanced to be beyond the lines without the countersign. Stepping up to Woodbridge, he demanded admission. The sentry brought his musket to a charge and ordered the officer back. "Don't you know me, Woodbridge?" asked his superior. "In daytime I do," responded the soldier; "but after dark a sentinel ranks Jesus Christ. Corporal of the guard, arrest this man!" And the officer was duly put in custody of his subordinates.

The men enlisted for during the war. Woodbridge went no farther than Vera Cruz. There he was taken sick and sent back to New Orleans, where he died. Courtney and Hampton also died. Gray became unfitted for service, and was sent to New Orleans, where he was made hospital steward. McKean, Sausman and Thompson returned after forty months of service in the army.

The battles engaged in were Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico, into which city they marched with Gen. Scott. The skirmishes were innumerable. For five weeks, at one time, the men obtained no water but that for which they fought.

At the present time, S. D. Thompson and George A. Gray are living in the county. Mr. Sausman is living in California. T. J. McKean is dead.

The bravery of the Linn men is a matter of much noted record, and many incidents of their life in camp might be given to show this fact.

Gen. Thomas Jefferson McKean was the only man from Linn County to receive the commission of Brigadier General in the war of the rebellion.

Gen. McKean's life was an unusually eventful one. He was born in Bradford County, Penn., in the year 1810. At 17 years of age he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated with honors four years later. With the commission of Lieutenant he entered the service almost immediately after the completion of his studies, taking but a brief furlough for recreation. He was stationed at two or three different posts in Louisiana, and performed continuous duty for a term of years.

He then resigned his commission and engaged in the profession of civil engineer, and followed that pursuit for some time. The military education he had received while a boy had left so strong an impression on his mind, that he was unable to resist the temptation of life in the field, and upon the breaking out of the Florida war McKean joined the volunteer army. He served until the close of that campaign, and again took up the work of surveying.

In 1840, Mr. McKean removed from the South to Marion, and was living there when the Mexican war was declared. Again he stepped to the front with the tender of his services, and was accepted. He raised a squad of six men—S. D. Thompson, A. R. Sausman, Mr. Courtney, George A. Gray, William Hampton and "Democ" Woodbridge, and joined Company K, Fifth Iowa Regulars, the only company sent out by Iowa in that war. McKean was appointed Sergeant Major. His military experience was recognized by his comrades, and his personal daring commanded the admiration of all men. He participated in the leading battles of that brief but bloody campaign. In one of the engagements he stood waiting for orders to charge the enemy. While in the face of danger, he coolly surveyed the field, and near him discovered a brilliant little flower growing in that terrible place, which was soon to be crimsoned with the blood of noble men. McKean allowed the impulse of the moment to overcome his soldierly habits, and stooped to pluck the blossom. As he lowered his head a shot from the Mexican battery whistled over him and buried itself in a column far to the rear of the ranks. The flower saved his life.

The period of service in the Mexican war extended over a year and a half, and upon its completion, McKean returned to Marion. When the rebellion began, he was holding the office of Sheriff of the county. He resigned the place to accept a post as Paymaster in the Union army, and entered upon his duties early in 1861.

At that time, West Pointers were eagerly sought after by the Government, and in spite of the rather advanced age of McKean, the Governor of the State Samuel J. Kirkwood, promptly proposed his name to a Brigadier General. In the Fall of 1861, he was commissioned, and later in the war, he commanded at the memorable intrenchment and defense of Corinth. The plan was his, and the two days' fight was under his direction. There is no doubt about the command ability of the Governor as a commander of such works. His best service was shown in the plans of forts and the stationing of them. Had he lived

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younger man at the breaking-out of the war, he would undoubtedly have risen to a high eminence in military circles. He was essentially a soldierly man, born to command and brave even to recklessness of self. His record is one of which the county may well feel proud.

THE REBELLION OF 1861.

When, on the 12th of April, 1861, the Southern rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, it found this vast North unarmed, untrained in the art of war, and in a state of such profound peace as to warrant the belief that hostilities could not be begun by those who had, since the foundation of this Union, boasted loudly of their loyalty to the Constitution of the United States. The rumors of disaffection which had alarmed the more watchful had aroused but trifling fears in the breasts of the great mass of Northern citizens. War between the States had, prior to that time, been deemed an impossibility. The sentiments of fraternal unity were so deep-abiding in the hearts of the North that treason was regarded as an improbable crime, and overt acts of antagonism to the government too base in their intent to be worthy of serious consideration.

But the hand of the aged Russian, as he laid the blazing torch upon the gun within Stevens' battery, lighted a flame which sped throughout the land with electric rapidity and illumined the nation with a glare that revealed the truth of rebel threats. The boom of that first gun awakened the passive people to the dread reality of their position. From Maine to Oregon, from Superior to the Ohio, the country arose, as with a single impulse, to respond to the demands of the hour. There was no need of prompting them, no need of canvassing for strength, no hesitating as to measures, no thought of compromise. But one course could be pursued, and that the people comprehended as though inspired by some higher mentor. The Union must be preserved. Each individual member of society felt the urgent necessity of prompt and concerted action. Towns did not wait to receive tidings from sister towns; each heard in the roar of brave old Sumter's guns a summons direct, imperative and irresistible, for aid in the defense of the nation's honor. Rivals in business and in politics grasped each other's hands and hurried forth, side by side—rivals no longer, save in their eagerness to enroll first their names upon the list of citizen-soldiery.

Almost simultaneous with the news of the attack on Sumter, came the call from President Lincoln for troops. In the remote towns and rural localities, where telegraphic communication had not then penetrated, the appeal and the response were recorded at the same time.

On the 15th of April the President issued his call for 75,000 ninety-day troops. The State of Iowa was peculiarly fortunate in having as its chief executive Samuel J. Kirkwood, whose loyalty and unceasing devotion to the cause of the Union has embalmed his name forever in the annals of the State. Within thirty days after the President's demand was made public, Iowa had a regiment in the field.

The First Iowa was mustered into the United States service in one month after the appeal went forth, and Linn County stood represented in that heroic band by a full company, under command of Captain T. Z. Cook. Foremost in the rank of prosperous States in times of peace; first to march to the front in times of war, Iowa should be known hereafter not only as the beautiful, but also as the brave, State.

If it was within the province of this work to relate the story of Linn's loyalty, the limits of this volume would be extended far beyond those anticipated by the publishers. Some future historian, we have no doubt, will find a

fruitful topic in this record of war, and lay before the people of this county a narrative of unsurpassed interest. Surely the opportunity exists and awaits the patient labors of a competent writer.

It is impossible here to relate more than the incidents peculiarly local in their character, to give a summary of the movements of the several regiments in which Linn County men were enrolled, in the field, and to preserve the roster of those who formed the host which went forth to battle for the Union, from the various townships within the limits of the county.

A special session of the Board of Supervisors was called at once, upon the breaking-out of the war, and steps were taken to provide relief for the families of such men as were willing to volunteer, but who had not the means wherewith to maintain their families during the time that must elapse between going from home and receiving their first pay.

Subsequently the Board adopted a resolution, of the same general tenor, at the September session, 1861. Appended is a copy of that document:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors issue in order or orders for the benefit and relief of any family of our volunteers now in the United States service, upon the certificate and approval of the resident Supervisor of the township in which the family or applicant resides.

A scene in Marion is thus described:

One of the great events of the beginning of the war that occurred in Marion was the departure of the Lyle Guards for the war. They numbered eighty-four, most of them young and just entering upon the threshold of life. As the time for their departure drew nigh, the friends, relatives and sweethearts of the volunteers crowded into Marion from all quarters, and for forty-eight hours preceding their departure was a continued session. On Wednesday evening, June 10th, the Rev. Samuel Pomeroy preached a discourse to them in the presence of one of the largest audiences that ever listened to a sermon in Marion. As no building in town could accommodate the people, the services were held in the open air, in front of Mr. Carskadden's building, where a temporary stand had been erected for the purpose. The reverend gentleman selected for his theme the fourteenth verse of the third chapter of Luke: "And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? And he said unto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your ways."

The press of the county was emphatic in its advocacy of the Union cause. From the files of the papers published at that time, it is evident that the newspapers, as well as the pulpit, were thoroughly in accord with the people. In this instance, neither the one nor the other medium of leadership seems to have taken a conservative position. The expressions of intense feeling are numerous.

We quote from the *Cedar Valley Times* of April 18, 1862:

The true position is to support the Administration, yea, or nothing. . . . More than ever, it is now the duty of every true man to respond to the call of his country. They are broken, party divisions forgotten, in the common necessity which is ours. Every true American to the standard of his country—to the defense of our Union, our Constitution, our liberty and our rights. . . . Every man to his post, that post the support of the Administration.

In another portion of the same issue, appeared the following appeal to the people:

The flag of our country is assailed. The glorious old Stars and Stripes have been hauled down and trailed in the dust of Sunday. A meeting to obtain an expression of the feeling the people will be held at Carpenter's Hall, Thursday evening, April 18th, 1862, free and without distinction of rank, who loves his country and the flag under which he lives and fights so many glorious victories, is expected to be in attendance. Many friends.

The meeting was held, and the utmost enthusiasm characterized all its proceedings. Dr. Camburn occupied the chair; L. Van Meter acted as Secretary, and both these gentlemen made stirring addresses upon a reading the platform. Hon. W. H. Merritt, E. N. Bates, Dr. Taylor, Hon. H. G. Ames, P. W. Lane, Wm. Greene and others spoke, giving expression to abundant sentiments of loyalty and determined aid in the cause of their common country.

A note was read, which produced a marked sensation. It was from the war Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, and was as follows:

If Linn County shall tender me a full company of seventy-eight good men, properly officered, by Thursday of next week, I will offer the company as one of the regiments required of this State by the President of the United States.

April 17, 1861.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

All day long the Union banner waved over the city of Cedar Rapids, during those terrible times, as it did in almost every city, village and hamlet north of Mason and Dixon's Line. Martial music rang shrilly on the air, and bands of men, eager to be the first upon the roll of fame, hurried to the scene of enlistment. The spirit of '76 burned in every breast. The plow, the workshop, the store, the counting house, the pulpit and the press all were represented in the great concourse of patriots. Money was poured out without reserve.

Wednesday, April 24, within the time prescribed by the Governor, the company was raised. The following officers were chosen by the volunteers: T. Z. Cook, Captain; J. C. Marvin, First Lieutenant; George W. Stinson, Second Lieutenant; J. H. Stilbs, Third Lieutenant.

The churches were opened and services held for the especial benefit of the volunteers. The women, ever ready to perform noble deeds, proved themselves true daughters of those heroines who stanchd the blood which flowed from the wounds of Revolutionary heroes. Ever present to cheer and encourage, the women of Cedar Rapids, Marion, Mt. Vernon, and every town and village in the county, aided most royally in the times when the bravery of women meant heartache and desolated homes. The sacrifices made by the women of the North can never be related, but the beauty of their conduct will increase in brilliancy as time rolls on, and the women of '76 will no longer be named simply as typical of devotion. Conjointly must this country speak of the women of '76 and the women of '61.

Forty volunteers arrived in Cedar Rapids, from Mt. Vernon, on the 21st of April. From this number the first company was filled up. The remainder were placed under Capt. Potts, who was recruiting for the Second regiment.

While a meeting was in progress in Carpenter's Hall, on the evening of the 21st, news was received that a battle had been fought at Ft. Pickens, Florida, and that the rebels had been beaten. The enthusiasm is described as "a tempest of applause and cheers."

Rev. A. G. Eberhart, Pastor of the Baptist Church of Cedar Rapids, delivered an eloquent address Sunday evening, April 20th. He remarked: "I am sorry that my age will not permit me to go, but I thank God that I have three sons who are able. I am sorry I have no more to offer."

The first company of Linn County men was sworn in by E. N. Bates, Wednesday, May 1, 1861, and numbered 100 strong.

Saturday, May 4th, the formal presentation of a flag to the first company took place. The scene was in front of Greene's Hotel, corner of Commercial street and Iowa avenue. Mr. S. Hesselberger delivered the presentation speech, which was one of hope, encouragement and praise.

The ladies of the city, at the same time, furnished each volunteer with a copy of the Holy Bible, as a reminder of the constant watchfulness of the God of battles over those who go forth to fight for the right.

The event was a solemn one, and is fresh in the memories of all who participated therein and still live.





[illegible]

Company K.

Capt. George W. Holmes, *com. 1st ser.* A July 1, 1861, printed, corp. 1st sergt., then 2d lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1866, com. capt. of this Co. July 1, 1867, and com. 12, 1868.

EIGHTH INFANTRY

[Note.—This request was received at Salem, Ala., April 29, 1901.]

Surg. James Irwin, com. Sept. 18, '64, res. April 26, '73.
Adj. Joseph C. Steward, com. Nov. 15, '64, then 1st Lt.
major.

Company A.

[illegible]

Company B.

Stewart, Jno. J., c. Aug. 1, '61, capt. at Shiloh, to 1 July, '62 at Nashville, Tenn.

Company D.

[illegible][illegible]

Company E.

COVATTA, W. M., AND L. H. BROWN. 1973. Biology of the
Covatta-Henry fly, *Hydrotaea* sp. nov. (Diptera: Muscidae).

Company C.

Sergeant Wm. P. Bush, Co. Sept. 3, 1861, to Jan. 1, 64.

SIXTH INFANTRY









On January 1, 1862, they started for Beaufort, S. C., and were actively engaged in the campaign until a truce was made and finally captured at Beaufort. The remainder of the regiment remained at Beaufort. The regiment was then ordered for Washington, where they were put in the grand review May 13, 1862.

[Note.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 15, 1862.]

Surg. Jacob H. Condit, com. March 5, 1862, to July 15, 1862.

Asst Surg. Freeman McCord, com. July 2, 1862, to Aug. 29, 1862.

Company I.

Sergt. James M. Gorman, com. Nov. 12, 1861, capt. at Shiloh, wd. at Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 3, 1862, died July 23, 1862, at war.

Sergt. James C. Wilson, com. Dec. 20, 1861, to April 5, 1862, at Shiloh.

Corp. Geo. H. Ayres, com. Feb. 3, 1862, promoted to major.

Corp. Thos. D. Kennedy, com. Dec. 12, 1861, promoted to Feb. 3, 1862.

Corp. Samuel Ford, com. Dec. 20, 1861, died May 12, 1862, at Corinth.

Barger, H. H., com. March 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, Ill. and Corinth, died Feb. 10, 1862, at war.

Reid, H. M., com. March 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, Ill. as vet. March 10, 1862, wd. at Nashville, Tenn. July 1, 1862.

Conley, Chas., com. Dec. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, Tenn. Jan. 3, 1862, capt. at Atlanta, July 1, 1862.

Ford, John, com. Dec. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Hewes, Joseph H., com. Dec. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, Tenn. as vet. Jan. 3, 1862.

Hamilton, William R., com. April 11, 1862.

Hunter, J. D., com. March 1, 1862, to July 1, 1862.

Ivory, John W. S., com. March 1, 1862, wd. July 22, 1862, at Atlanta.

Johnson, Wm., com. Jan. 1, 1862, to July 27, 1862.

Johnson, S. L., com. Feb. 27, 1862, wd. as vet. Feb. 27, 1862, wd. at Nashville, Tenn. July 1, 1862.

Keller, H. M., com. Feb. 27, 1862.

Kelly, Isaac, com. Feb. 27, 1862.

Lightfoot, John, com. Dec. 1, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, wd. Jan. 3, 1862, capt. July 1, 1862, at Atlanta.

Prouty, Levi, com. Dec. 2, 1861.

Smith, Ellis, com. Dec. 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862.

Stoddard, W. B., com. Feb. 11, 1862, to July 15, 1862.

Sowell, H. B., com. Feb. 22, 1862, died April 9, 1862, at St. Louis.

Smith, Wm. R., com. Feb. 27, 1862, to July 1, 1862.

Thompson, E. B., com. Jan. 1, 1862.

Turner, Geo., com. Feb. 1, 1862, captured on Sherman's march through Georgia, died.

Turner, Charles, com. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, died 1862, at war.

Woolley, L. D., com. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. as vet. Jan. 3, 1862, capt. July 22, 1862, near Atlanta.

Woolley, Geo. W., com. Dec. 15, 1861, died May 20, 1862, at St. Louis.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth was mustered into the service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with 77 recruits from Linn and was almost immediately ordered into Missouri, to join Gen. Schofield's command.

During the following Winter, it was stationed at Springfield, Mo., and then moved to the battle at Red Bank, January 1, 1863, where it was defeated by a battery of Missouri militia and the Eighteenth, against an army of 10,000 men. The regiment was then sent to a long time, and then to the front from Shiloh into Arkansas, where it was defeated.

In the spring of 1863, the regiment was ordered to the front, and then to the front from Shiloh into Arkansas, where it was defeated.

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Company A.

Sergeant, James T. Christy, com. Aug. 7, 1862, died Feb. 11, 1863.

Sergeant, S. P. Christy, com. Jan. 14, 1862.

Corp. James D. M. Christy, com. Jan. 14, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.

Corp. M. L. Christy, com. Jan. 14, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.

Corp. Samuel C. Christy, com. Jan. 14, 1862.

Corp. John H. Christy, com. Jan. 14, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.

Corp. John A. Christy, com. Jan. 14, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.

Adm. P. B. Christy, com. Jan. 14, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.

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Company C.

Bookley, Edward A., com. July 15, 1862.

Company E.

Bookley, Edward A., com. July 15, 1862.

Company G.

Bookley, Edward A., com. July 15, 1862.

Company H.

Bookley, Edward A., com. July 15, 1862.







[illegible]

Every participant was given 10 min extensive computerized practice trials of the task and provided feedback about accuracy before entering the main trials. The initial 10-min warm-up trials were given a rest task to that the first trial was to be done.

The following letter to the editor of a local magazine
a full history of the manuscript, and the receipt of
Biology. It was written in 1900, and published
at the time indicated in the margin.

CAMPUS INVESTING FUND
NEW BRUNSWICK, AUG. 2000

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

test we had found. However, that the same is true would be very useful. We were willing to back up our decision, should be imposed upon; consequently, we returned to camp, and

[illegible]

HUGHES, S. J., & DAVIS, J.

TABLE VIII
Averaging[illegible][illegible][illegible]

are now within nine hundred yards of their tents, and the while, much to our annoyance and disgust. On the evening





[illegible]

Company H.

[illegible]

7298 1



